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TROPICAL PLANTING BOOK

1924



Business Rules



ALL prices in this catalogue are NET delivered to railway agent, packing free, purchaser to pay cost of transportation, except where otherwise specifically noted. If there is no agent at the point of destination, requiring prepayment of express charges, or when the relatively small size of the order makes parcel-post service the more practicable, or when shipping to foreign countries, the following charges for such prepayment are made:

For prepayment of small packages by mail (or express shipments to points where there is no agent), Florida customers must add 10 per cent to the total value of the plants. Outside of Florida and east of the Mississippi River add 20 per cent. West of the Mississippi River add 30 per cent. To foreign countries, add 30 per cent.

We cannot fill orders amounting to less than \$1. Such orders are a positive loss to us. Should you want a special plant amounting to less than that, add 25 cents, plus observation of rules above.

TERMS. Cash with order. Remit in any safe way, either by Postal or Express Money Order on Oneco, bank draft or personal check. Currency by open mail is unsafe. Foreigners may remit by International Postoffice Order on Bradentown, Fla., or by bank exchange.

In applying prices, 5 of a variety will be sold at the 10 rate, 40 at the 100 rate, and 400 at the 1,000 rate. This applies to single varieties only and not assorted plants except roses. Please note.

GUARANTEEING PLANTS. This is not done by any reputable nurseryman unless he charges prices sufficiently high to more than offset any possible loss. When good stock is received in good condition, no difficulty should be experienced in getting it to grow and do well unless the conditions are not favorable, and it is obviously not just or logical for the nurseryman to have to assume responsibility for cultural failures!

And it would also hardly be fair to the customer who takes proper care of stock and who understands the requirements of different plants, to charge him a price higher than normal merely to protect the nurseryman from losses incurred by guaranteeing stock to careless, incompetent, or unscrupulous persons. The logic of this should appeal to any sound business judgment.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY. We exercise the greatest care to have our plants true to label, both as a matter of policy and because deliberate carelessness or deceit would be business suicide. We hold ourselves prepared, on proper proof of error on our part, to make replacement of any tree or plant that may prove otherwise up to the amount originally paid for them, but no more. To this the purchaser agrees when ordering from us.

While our responsibility for safety of plants ceases after delivery of the goods to carrier, in so far as liability for damage is concerned, still we feel a personal concern for the interests of our customers and are anxious that their rights should be protected. In the case of shipments by express or freight, from which forms of service collection of damage claims is possible, we will guarantee safe delivery of all nursery stock, or to collect any just claim provided consignee has the agent at destination endorse the extent of damage or loss on freight or express receipt. The same provision applies to overcharge; we keep accurate record of all shipments, and if anyone suspects an overcharge, we will investigate same when they send agent's receipt and secure refund if such has been the case.

FILLING ORDERS. All orders are filled promptly. We ship with absolute safety to all parts of the world by parcel post, express, and freight. We exercise our best judgment when forwarding stock, whether by express or freight—in the former case using especially thin material—working for the best interests of each customer as to safety of delivery and least cost.

SUBSTITUTION. In ordering please state whether substitution will be permitted, as we feel at liberty, when no instructions accompany the order, to replace with other sorts as nearly similar as possible.

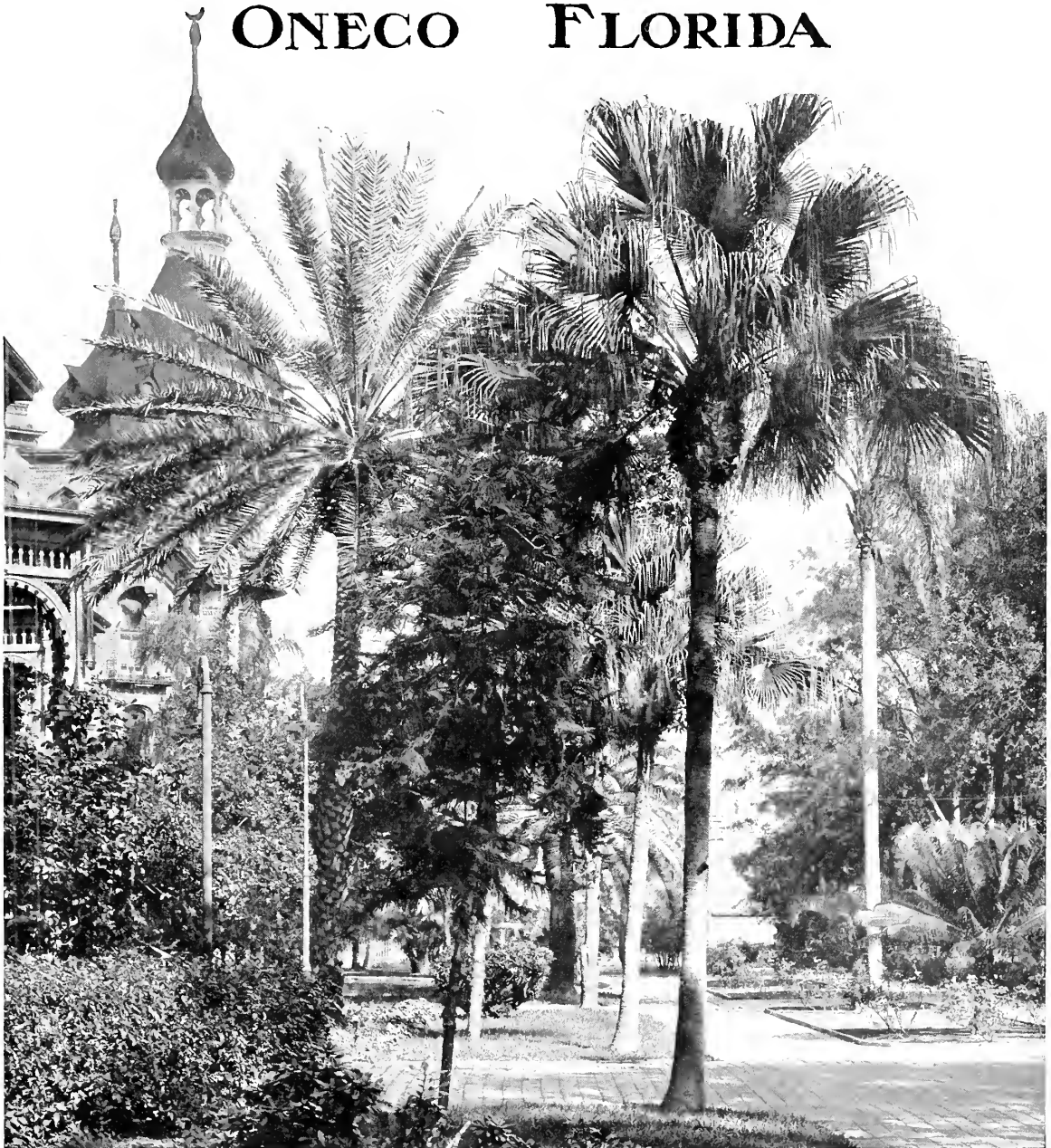
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TROPICAL PLANTING BOOK AND CATALOGUE

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES

REASONER BROTHERS

ONECO FLORIDA





The charm of the Florida landscape when molded to man's use by the touch of an artist. F. J. Kennard, Architect, Reasoner Brothers, Landscape Architects

Beautification of Grounds

Landscape Gardening is the art of improving land for human use and enjoyment in such a manner as to combine the maximum of utility with the maximum of beauty.—F. A. WAUGH.

Beautiful Grounds Make Both Home and Town More Attractive

The only material difference in appearance between the desert of Sahara and the rich, tropical forests farther to the south is—plants! And the difference between those forests and the wonderful landscape gardens and parks of Europe and America is chiefly in the arrangement of the materials! Man has molded nature to his use from the standpoint of efficiency as well as art, in the desire to secure for himself, his family, and the community a more complete expression of the purpose and relationship of modern civilization to our life.

The Home

Nowhere is the desirability for attractive surroundings of more vital importance than about the home. *There* should be the consummation of all the intimate joy and gladness, all the beauty and refinement, all the love and spiritual influence of life.

Yet, because of the lack of soft screening effect of proper foundation plantings, the defining border shrubbery, the shade trees to add comfort and palms to lend tropical atmosphere, there are so many otherwise attractive houses which appear dull, drab, and uninteresting.

This can all be changed—there is no need for such a condition to exist. Florida has climatic advantages which make possible a luxuriant, colorful tropical growth unparalleled by any other state of the Union. With a far greater coast-line and many more lakes than any other commonwealth, we have an extent and variety of conditions for creating beauty such as exist nowhere else.

REASONER BROS., LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

The Town

The past few years have seen a stirring of interest on the part of Florida towns and cities in the line of civic improvement. Realizing the great need for civic beauty and efficiency, there is a very strong desire on the part of progressive citizens for adequate street planting, playgrounds, developed city parks, civic centers, and other public grounds, all necessitating expert advice and assistance.

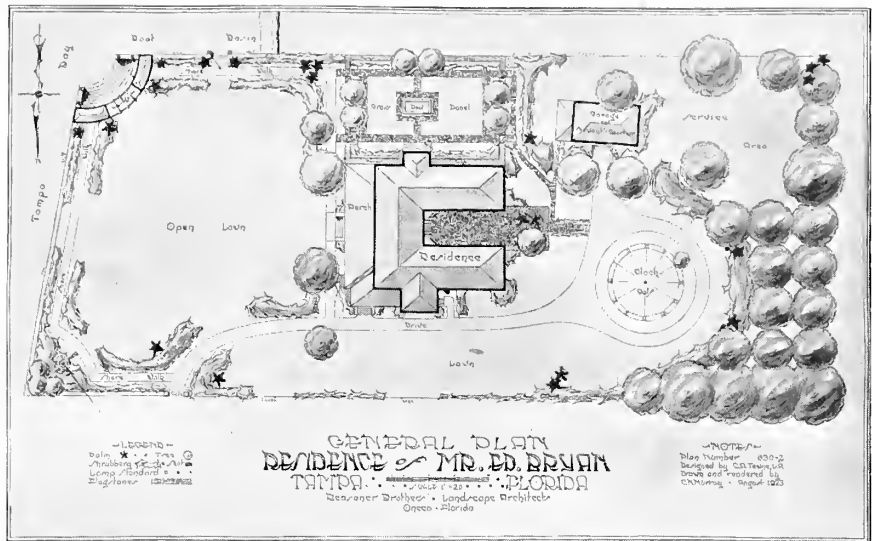
This is the logical channel of development for any enterprising community, and inasmuch as we have made a special study of this class of work, it will be well worth the while of town councils, boards of trade, women's clubs, real estate organizations, and any other interested parties to consult with us along these lines.

You know, a town or a city is just like a great big family (or should be), each home being a member of this "community family."

The city limits are the walls of this home—the parks are the living-room—the playgrounds are the nursery—the railroads, wharfs, and highways of approach are the doorways—the kitchen and dining-room are made up of the manufacturing and business districts—and, in like fashion, all the elements of the home are duplicated in a large way in the town itself. This comparison should be carefully borne in mind.



Mediterranean atmosphere as created in Florida by our landscape architects



We don't let our living-room become encrusted in dirt and dust, nor do we fail to make it attractive with furniture and nice pictures—yet how about our town parks? Nor do we bring our friends and visitors into our home through the back door by the trash-cans and garbage receptacles—yet how do we bring in our friends and visitors to the town? Too frequently through the "quarters" or other equally dilapidated and uninviting sections! We provide toys for our "kiddies," but how about adequate and attractive play areas and athletic equipment for out-of-door recreation and healthful physical development?

In short, we become so accustomed to "seeing" that we *don't* see what we *do* see! Or in other words, we see the ugly, unsightly, or even just unattractive things about town so much, day in and day out, that our senses become dulled and fail to react to the impressions actually received. Read a little on civic relationships and usefulness and the next time you are around town make a careful analytical survey, jotting down the things that should and could be altered to good advantage without prohibitive expense—you are going to be astonished!

No state needs constructive study and planning more than Florida, and no state has more to gain in personal satisfaction and material wealth. There is every advantage in beginning this planning while the town is young. Profit by the experiences of any of our larger towns and cities—determine to build your town for efficiency and beauty *NOW*; remember that these are Florida's capital assets. It is in that one direction that we can outstrip all contestants.

"The cities of the United States have not yet applied in a business-like and economical manner the methods characteristic of the modern city planning movement."—JOHN NOLEN.

Real Estate Developments

There is no phase of human endeavor calling for an intimate knowledge of art and social and economic conditions more peculiarly in the province of the landscape architect than the subdivision of land for the more complete use and enjoyment of mankind.

Unfortunately, this responsibility has too often been placed in the hands of men lacking in constructive vision and artistic good taste, and, perhaps, more especially deficient in the broader aspects of scientific town-planning. Here is a special province for the landscape architect and engineer, and we would urge that all owners of properties contemplating the subdivision of land write us regarding their problem and we will be glad to interview them in respect to it.

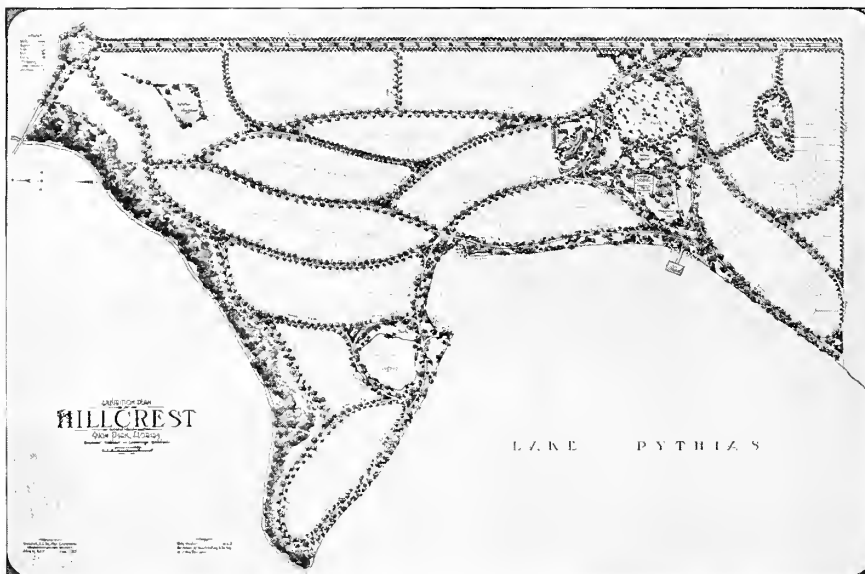
The Landscape Architect

The average business or professional man or woman about town is not especially qualified for home- and town-planning for increased beauty, efficiency, and usefulness—this is an art and a science in itself.

During the past forty years there has been growing up in the state an organization of trained horticulturists

and designers of grounds who have made all this field their special study—just as the doctor studies the ramifications of the human system and the relationships of disease, and the lawyer studies jurisprudence and the intricacies of legal procedure.

The field for their labors has expanded and their work has been multiplied many times. Special education and training in horticulture and landscape architecture has fitted the members of the organization for larger and more successful and more useful work than any others in the same field. A careful study of this manual on tropical horticulture will readily make this clear!



Illustrating a high-class residential development on a rolling land to secure the maximum of beauty and efficiency and pleasant environment. Reasoner Brothers, Landscape Architects.

But do not mistake this service—it is not of the “Blue Trading Stamp” variety so common amongst a certain type of organizations. It is professional, of high order and usefulness, and fully entitled to reasonable compensation for the character of work undertaken.

We are in position to handle every phase of your plans from the making of location and topographical surveys to finished color “show plans,” blue-prints, and specifications. But especially do we urge that you consult with us before any construction work is done on your property. You can be saved much trouble and expense by our carefully prepared plans for grading, planting, and allied problems made in advance. Should you wish it, we can furnish competent planting foremen to take charge of the planting work, assuring the greatest measure of success.

It would be our suggestion that, regardless of the present stage of development of the property or problem in which you are interested, that you write to us today regarding the entire matter. No obligation is incurred in any way by so doing and such action on your part may have far-reaching consequences and benefits to yourself and those interested with you.

REASONER BROTHERS

Landscape Architects

ONECO, FLORIDA



Planting and Potting Suggestions

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.—Newly cleared land, especially in Florida, is "sour" (acid) to a greater or less degree. This may be corrected, if not too sour, by cultivation, opening up the soil and allowing it to become thoroughly aerated before planting. Otherwise, lime should be applied in quantity, depending upon the degree of acidity. No specific amounts can be prescribed because of wide range of variation in soils. In cases where the planter is in doubt, the matter should be taken up with the state chemist.

In making holes in which to set the individual plants, remember that the larger the better, two to three feet across being small enough for ordinary pot plants, though, of course, smaller holes will do if the plants are properly set out and otherwise cared for. For larger specimens, make the holes proportionately larger. When planting, fill the hole with *top-soil* in which is incorporated from several shovelfuls to a wheelbarrow load of well-rotted manure, past the burning stage, depending upon plant, soil conditions, etc.

Florida soils are naturally deficient in humus (decomposed organic matter) and for that reason manure or some other form of humus is preferable where it can be obtained. Experience shows that manure and water will produce splendid results on the poorest soils. In the deep sandy soils of South Central Florida, on the so-called "sand hills," this has been demonstrated by remarkably successful plantings. In addition to humus as fertilizer, blood-and-bone, tankage and other fertilizers are valuable organic forms that are readily available.

ARRIVAL OF PLANTS. Plants should be removed from the package or box as soon as possible after reaching destination. Frequently, however, it is impossible to plant them out at once, in which case see that roots are wet, then stand the rolls of plants around in cool, shady places; seeing that they do not suffer for want of water. They can remain this way several days without injury. Large trees and shrubs from open ground may be simply "heeled-in" (planted in trenches) on the shady side of a building, the roots well watered, and, if not set permanently for a week afterward, they will be all the better for it. Should any of the plants appear wilted, they should be placed in luke-warm water, with the packing moss about their roots, and in half an hour they will be ready to pot. This treatment will renew their vigor whether actually wilted or not.

SETTING. Assuming that the soil has been put in proper condition, the plants and trees can be set in their places at once. If the plants are from pots, set them considerably deeper than they were in the pot, the distance depending on size of plant, etc. Set without disturbing the roots—**never try to straighten out the roots of pot-grown plants.** Field plants, when dug, lose the larger proportion of their feeding roots and have to be cut back proportionately, and, in some cases, planted several inches deeper than they stood in the nursery rows. (Exception is here taken especially to citrus stock.) The roots should be trimmed with a sharp knife, and, when planted, allowed plenty of room to assume a natural position. Pack the soil well around the roots with hands and feet—this is very important. Use plenty of water. Always mulch the ground around with grass, straw, or similar materials. Some more tender plants require shade for some time and all plants are better for shade for the first few days. **BUT THIS ABOVE ALL: See that they never lack for water until established.**

POTTING. While plants are small, use pots one size larger than they were removed from. As they fill up the pots with roots they should be potted on into sizes next larger. When small, it is necessary only to place a piece of broken pot over the hole in the bottom, but when the pots run up to 5- and 6-inch sizes and larger, they should have several pieces of charcoal or other coarse drainage material. To prevent soil from entirely filling this up, place a piece of well-rotted sod over the drainage material. Lack of proper drainage prevents free movement of water through the soil, which soon becomes sour; the roots die back and the plant suffers. Fill the pot to about half an inch or more of top with ball of roots and potting soil, the latter composed of good loam, sand, clay, if obtainable, and well-rotted manure, past the "burning" stage, with a small amount of chemical fertilizer such as comes prepared for the purpose. Place the plants in a sheltered position where they will not be exposed to wind and sun until they show signs of recuperation.

WATERING. This is one of the most important things in the successful cultivation of all plants. During the growing season they should have enough water to keep the soil moist to the bottom of the pot, but never in a soggy state. Excessive watering is worse than not quite enough; judgment must be exercised in this matter, but never just wet the soil on top. It is a good idea to place the pots in a tub of water until all air is driven out of the soil, then allow the excess water to drain off completely before replacing in jardiniere. Do this once every ten days or so, in addition to the regular watering. But **NEVER** water plants while they are standing in jardiniere—this allows water to accumulate as the surplus drains out of the pot, keeping the soil soggy and sour and has the same result, only to greater degree, as poor drainage.

FROST PROTECTION. All parts of Florida are subject to frost to a greater or less degree—there is no such thing as "frost-line." In freezing weather, however, there are a number of ways in which tender plants may be more or less effectively protected. One of these is by means of raising the temperature a few degrees, as with smudge fires, "blanketing," etc. The old "light-wood," pitch, and other methods of creating a blanket of smoke and warm air are giving way to the cleaner, more convenient method of oil-pots. Sheds are used, sometimes merely overhead slats, like those used for pineapples, and at other times solid wall enclosures. Considerable expense is attached to all these methods and they are only advisable when plants are extremely susceptible to injury from cold. As a matter of fact, in frosts and light freezes it is not so much the reduced temperature that does the injury as it is the effect of the early morning sun's rays striking the plant after a freezing night's temperature. If the plants can warm up gradually they will not suffer. To effect this, various means are used. One of the commonest among truckers, where water is available, is to spray water over the plants for some time after sunrise. Tender trees on the west side of a building or other protection never suffer like those exposed to the early sun, though the west side is actually the coldest. The same effect may be secured with plants in the open by standing boughs of trees, cane, or corn stalks, etc., in a tent-like formation all around the trees. Pine boughs are especially valuable for this as their needles remain on throughout the winter. While trees are very small a light framework of stakes, etc., covered with cloth, paper, or burlap, will afford ample protection, and in cases of very severe cold nights a lamp can be placed underneath. Do not forget to provide ventilation. In the case of budded or grafted trees, banking above the union is advisable, as in the event of the top being frozen down, enough of the finer variety is left to give a new top the following year. In any event do not cut back trees or plants immediately after a freeze; wait several days to see just how much they are injured.

Correct method
of planting
potted plants
to insure
success



Potted
plant
as
received
by you

Mix soil and
fertilizer well
in bottom of
hole



Set plant 3 in.
below soil level



Leave depression
around
to hold
water





The fascinating, fast-growing Washingtonia Palm, hardy over Peninsular Florida

Palms and Cycads

IN ALL the wide realm of the Tropics, where Nature is most lavish in the display of her charms, no subject equals the Palm in lending character and distinction to the scene. And nowhere in this country is it possible to cultivate successfully so extensive a group of varieties as here in Florida. While the hardier types can be grown throughout the southern section of the country, especially along the Gulf Coast and in the great Southwest, it is in Florida that the Palm reaches its perfection. But because of its striking personality it is exceptionally difficult to avoid mistakes in handling it in landscape work—a misplaced shrub or even tree will often be overlooked, but badly misplaced Palms stand out so strikingly that the error is doubly unpardonable. The commonest of these faults is seeking the open places in which to plant them—nine out of ten people will break up the so valuable foreground with a meaningless scattering of Palms, whereas a study of tropical landscape repeatedly demonstrates that the most attractive pictures are secured where Palms rise in stately fashion out of masses of verdant foliage, or perhaps even stand out a little from such a background, yet more or less closely identified with it. Even when planted in large massed groups, they are most striking when the “up-ended feather duster” effect is relieved by contrasting foliage as ground-cover or broken groups of shrubbery.

Another too frequent error is planting a Palm or two in the middle of lawn spaces in front of the house on town lots—this not only serves to shorten an already too limited foreground, but when the Palms develop they will break up the view of the house into a series of panels instead of framing in the picture of the house as they should. On larger properties where there is more foreground and where there is a striking central entrance or core to the building, two stately Palms can be used to advantage, set near the entrance and framing it in, if the remainder of the planting supports this scheme. But in the first instance mentioned, such procedure is ruinous—rather plant them at the corner of the building or toward the rear where they may not be so conspicuous in early years but later will lend real charm and character to a usually flat and uninteresting sky-line. When planted in groups only, the same or similar kinds should be used together. Otherwise the effect will be confusing and lacking in dignity and singleness of purpose, as necessary in the landscape picture as with the painter’s canvas.

NEVER PLANT CURVING DRIVES TO FORMAL ROWS OF PALMS. Such situations should be planted to grouped Palms or trees and massed shrubs—formal plantings of Palms in rows are most effective in short, straight vistas.

SPECIAL CULTURAL NOTICE. The Palm is one of our specialties and we grow many thousands of plants annually. As we use no heat, except for a few days in winter, they are healthy and stocky and in condition to

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES



ship at practically any time of the year. All pot- and tub-grown plants can be moved safely regardless of the season, but, in general, field-grown plants will come into growth again more quickly if moved during the warmer months of the year when root-action is more vigorous. Make the ground very rich, and when once established they can not be fertilized too heavily. Where dry, watering and mulching should be attended to carefully until plants are established. In the fall, suspend cultivation and fertilizing to give them opportunity to harden up for the winter. During spring and summer the fertilizer can be heavily nitrogenous, but an application rich in potash can be applied to advantage in early fall to help them harden up well. In pots, soil should be rich and drainage perfect. See potting suggestions on page 5; these are important. Palms grown in the house need some sunshine and an even temperature of about 70 degrees Fahr. Avoid drafts and sudden changes of temperature. In summer, Palms will appreciate plunging in the ground to the tops of the pots, in a half-shady, moist situation. Sponge the leaves occasionally to keep them clean and free from insects.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS.—* Those hardy enough to grow outdoors along the Gulf Coast or southern California, etc., or in a temperature not lower than 15 degrees Fahr. ** Those less hardy, being able to stand ordinarily a temperature of 26 degrees Fahr. *** Tropical species not being able to stand anything beyond a faint frost. D. Especially recommended for cultivation in greenhouses or for house decoration, although all sorts named may be thus grown if given suitable temperature.

All measurements are taken in natural position, above the pots

Group I. For Street Planting and Parkways, Instead of Shade Trees

The only use of Palms on streets is for their decorative value—as shade trees they will not answer. Because of a popular desire to get tropical effects in our towns, streets are frequently planted to Palms instead of shade trees and, while this is open to serious objection, when it is done it is most essential that it should be done properly. *Never plant more than one species in a row to a street—anything else shows absence of vision and artistic conception of the value of Palms for this purpose.* Town councils or other civic organizations would do well to consult with authorities before making indiscriminate plantings. We always welcome inquiry by letter, but would much prefer a personal interview or, better yet, a personal inspection of the problem under consideration. Too much thought and study cannot be given this matter.

Following are subjects we especially recommend:

COCOS PLUMOSA. Plumy Coconut. ** D. Brazil.

Wherever the Royal Palm is hardy it is without a rival for street work as well as for lawns. Unfortunately, this area in Florida is very limited so that it is necessary to use the nearest substitute for the Royal over most of peninsular Florida. This is the Plumy Coconut so widely used in California as well as in this state. The trunk, erect and column-like, reaches a height of 40 feet or more and is crowned by a plumy crest of long, feathery, swaying dark green leaves, making a formal and very striking picture.

Pot-grown	Each	10	100
12 to 15 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
18 to 24 in.....	50	4 50	40 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	9 00	85 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	18 00	175 00
Field-grown, balled			
2 to 3 ft.....	2 50	22 50	200 00
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	37 50	350 00

A few larger specimens in tubs and in the field priced on application.

OREODOXA REGIA. Royal Palm. *** Cuba.

Without exception this is the most regal Palm of the tropical garden and wherever hardy in the state should receive special attention, both for street and park and private grounds planting. Of exceedingly rapid growth, it reaches a height of 125 feet, with a straight, columnar trunk, gray in color and swollen at the base. The foliage crown consists of giant leaves 10 to 15 feet long, dark, glossy green. Young plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; larger 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; beginning character \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

PHOENIX CANARIENSIS. Canary Island Date. *

This is one of the tallest-growing species of this splendid genus, with an erect, massive single stem and dense crown of large, heavy, elegant, slightly curving leaves of pleasing green color often 15 feet or more in length. It is a good grower on rich, heavy soils but relatively slow on poor,



The magnificent Royal Palm (*Oreodoxa regia*) used with striking effect by planting on each side of the walk



Balling Washingtonia Palms in the field. We grow thousands of these for subdivisions and general planting

PALMS FOR STREET PLANTING AND PARKWAYS, continued

high sandy soils. This is one of the most conspicuous features of the Florida landscape, making splendid lawn specimens, especially where hardiness is a valuable feature, as in middle and north Florida and the upper Gulf Coast where the more tropical sorts are too tender. Because of its large, dense crown and massive build it is one of the most valuable of Palms for street work where parking spaces are sufficiently wide to justify its use.

Prices of Phoenix canariensis	Each	10	100
Pot-grown plants.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	
Field-grown, balled, 2 ft.....	2 50	22 50	\$200 00
Field-grown, balled, 3 ft.....	4 00	37 50	350 00
Specimen sizes, also field-grown, from \$5 to \$15.			

P. SYLVESTRIS. Wild Date or Sugar Palm. * India. This is one of the most valuable species of the genus, especially for lawn decoration, but, unfortunately, is rather rare and uncommon and therefore in short supply. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; field-grown, balled, about 2 ft., \$2.50 each. A few large specimens in the field at \$10 to \$25 each.

P. TENUIS. * D. A hardy species somewhat like *P. canariensis*, but with glaucous foliage. From tubs, \$4 each.

SABAL BLACKBURNIANA. Giant Palmetto. * West Indies. This is undoubtedly one of the most valuable acquisitions to the Palm group in Florida because of its striking superiority over the native species. Both in trunk and leaves it is far more massive, the latter being simply huge. The trunk reaches a foot or more in diameter and a height of 35 feet or more and is of exceedingly rapid development for a Palmetto. We recommend it most highly. Young plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; larger, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

S. HAVANENSIS. Cuban Palmetto. * This species differs from our native southern Palmetto chiefly in its leaves which are somewhat larger. Young plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; larger, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

S. PALMETTO. Cabbage Palmetto. * Southeastern U. S. A. A very hardy species with erect trunk 20 to 40 feet high, with large head of fan leaves. Very suitable for street planting on Gulf and Atlantic coasts generally where more tender Palms cannot be used. Plants showing character, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; larger, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA. California Fan Palm. * California and Arizona. A fast-growing Fan Palm especially adapted to planting in Florida and the Gulf Coast region generally, and which should be represented in every Florida garden. More picturesque than the Palmettos, both in form and character of foliage, it makes a massive trunk crowned by a compact head of tough "fans" which are copiously furnished with white threads, which have given it another common name of "Thread Palm." Strong pot plants, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Field-grown, balled	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50	\$200 00
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	37 50	350 00
4 to 5 ft.....	6 00	55 00	500 00

Larger specimens, both from tubs and open ground, priced on application.



Cocos plumosa. Plummy Coconut. See page 7



Group II. Palms Adapted to Center Parking Strips in Streets

This class is particularly suited to locations where special considerations require plants of smaller crown or more dwarf habit. These should be used only at considerable intervals and for their picturesque and ornamental value only. For this we recommend the following:

COCOS AUSTRALIS. TYPE. Blue Coconuts. * For the sake of convenience and because of their close similarity of type and usefulness, the several closely allied species of Cocos belonging to the dwarf group, as *C. australis*, *alphonsei*, *datil*, *eriospatha gaertnerii*, *yatai*, etc., will be grouped hereafter under the name given above. They are also commonly known as "Hardy Cocos" because of their extreme hardiness which suggests their use throughout the Gulf Coast, southern Georgia and as far north along the Atlantic seaboard as Wilmington, N. C. All of this type are distinctly different from others of the genus and are characterized by being dwarf and bushy in habit, with gray-green foliage, compact and arching, and hardy over all the state. They are also adapted to a very wide range of soils and conditions, thriving well on the poorest sandy soils if given half a chance to get established, as well as on fills made from fresh-pumped sand along the coast. For decorative work in parkways, they are unexcelled, and on the smaller lawns where large specimen Palms are often too big. On larger grounds they are often grouped close together, more like shrubs, and when interplanted with cypresses, composites, and other ground-cover plants of that class, they are most effective.

NOTE.—For those collectors and botanists who are interested in particular species we can supply a wide variety of named kinds in various sizes and would be glad to give further particulars upon application.

Young plants, pot grown, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; larger 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; beginning character, \$1 each, \$9 for 10. Field-grown, balled, decorative specimens, 1½ to 2 ft. high, \$3 each, \$27.50 for 10, \$250 per 100; larger beautiful specimens, \$5 each, \$45 for 10, \$400 per 100; larger specimens from \$8 to \$25 each.

HYOPHORBE AMARICAULIS. Bitter-stem Palm.

*** This and the following species are very much alike, but, unfortunately, have been so frequently planted without discriminating taste that, as a rule, they do not appear to advantage, though in reality they are strikingly beautiful subjects. In some instances they have been used to interplant between Washingtonias and other tall-growing fan Palms lining street or walk, and in this position they appear to great disadvantage. We urge that they be used wherever they are hardy, but grouped to better advantage. We can furnish strong plants at \$3 each.

H. VERSCHAFFELTII. Pignut Palm. *** D. Mauritius. This makes a stout Palm with trunk 25 to 30 feet high, and 6 to 8 inches in diameter, though of relatively slow development. The pinnate leaves are 4 to 6 feet long and tinted orange-yellow, making it a very distinct horticultural subject of beauty and interest. \$1.50, \$3, and \$5 each.

LATANIA borbonica. Chinese Fan Palm. See *Livistona chinensis*.

LIVISTONA

CHINENSIS (*Latania borbonica*). Chinese Fan Palm. * D. China. A hardy, rather slow-growing species with a stout trunk and many leaves, 4 to 6 feet in diameter. This is a highly ornamental subject, formerly more widely used as a house Palm than any

other kind. Makes a fine decorative plant for either indoors or open air in the extreme South. Strong pot plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; heavy plants at \$1 and \$2 each. Magnificent tubbed specimens, highly decorative, 2½ to 3 ft., \$3 each; 4 to 5 ft., with equal spread, \$5 each.

PHOENIX ROEBELENI. Pigmy Date. *** D. A very dwarf species especially fine for house and conservatory decoration, and in extreme south Florida for use in the formal garden and patio. Nice young decorative plants at \$1 each.

RHAPIDOPHYLLUM HYSTRIX. Porcupine Palmetto. * D. Central Florida. This is a comparatively slow-growing dwarf Fan Palm with very distinctive and characteristic long dark brown spines from the bases of the petioles, whence its common name. Of beautiful effect, especially in the colder sections of the state where, because the variety of suitable Palms is limited by cold, it should be more generally grown. \$1 and \$2.

THRINAX MICROCARPA. Silver Thatch Palm. *** D. Happy, indeed, and fortunate, are those who can grow one or more of these lovely Palms in their gardens. A dwarf Palm of perfect grace and symmetry with lovely fan-shaped leaves, silvery on the lower side, it is a dream of sheer beauty and can be introduced into the shrubbery borders of enclosed gardens or around mirror-pools with telling effect. Like all of this genus, it makes a most effective pot-subject for conservatory or living-room. Nice young plants with character, 50 cts. each; larger, \$1 each.

T. SPECIES UNKNOWN. *** D. Quite similar to the above but the leaves not so deeply cleft, and lacking the silver sheen on the under side of the younger leaves from which this derives its name. Especially valuable for table decoration, window-boxes, etc. Beautiful plants, \$1.50 each.

T. WENDLANDIANA. Thatch Palm. *** D. A Florida and West Indies Palm of rare beauty, with deeply cleft, fan-shaped leaves, and reaching a height of some 10 or 12 feet. This should be in every tropical garden in south peninsular Florida. 50 cts., \$1, and \$2 each.



Interior decorating with Palms. Note large Chinese Fan Palm (*Livistona chinensis*) suspended from ceiling in background



TROPICAL PLANTING BOOK

Group III. Palms for General Lawn Planting, Parks, Etc.

Remember, when you locate each plant that it is to *serve a purpose* and that it should have some significance in your plan of the garden, bearing a distinct relation to the planting and your home. Don't make an exotic pet of it! We recommend all the foregoing, and also the following:

ACROCOMIA TOTAL. ** South America. Were it not for the thorns of this Palm, we would classify it with the street trees, for it is a subject of exceptional beauty, with its erect, columnar trunk of 10 to 15 inches, reaching 40 to 60 feet in height and crowned by a magnificent tuft of graceful, feathery leaves. Both trunk and petioles of leaves are covered by long, stout spines which render it fit only for lawn planting away from possible contact by the general public. Planted in masses of shrubbery, it loses its objectionable feature, being out of the way, yet its splendid form and texture make it valuable indeed in landscape work. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

ARCHONTOPHOENIX ALEXANDRÆ. Alexander Palm. *** D. Queensland. Tall, showy, elegant Palm, with smooth, stout trunk of 70 to 80 feet, conspicuously ringed from leaf-scars. Resembles the seaforthia, but the pinnae are finer with under surfaces of silvery color. Young plants, 50 cts. each; larger \$1 each.

ARENGA SACCHARIFERA. Sugar Palm. *** Java. Malaya. Without question this is one of the very handsomest of tropical Palms and, while restricted to extreme South Florida in this country, it should there receive more attention than it does. Without any disposition to minimize the beauty or value of the Royal Palm, there are frequently situations where this subject could be used to just as good, if not better, advantage in securing landscape effects in extensive gardens, especially in the shrubbery border, where its enormous, shining, dark green pinnate leaves, arching gracefully overhead, make a never-to-be-forgotten picture. In Java it has an economic value, being used for the production of sugar from its sap. \$2 each.

CARLUDOVICA PALMATA. Panama Hat "Palm." *** Central America. Not a true Palm, but commonly called one because of its palmate leaves. It does not, however, form a trunk, and only reaches a maximum height of 5 to 6 feet. Always an interesting specimen, it is also very useful for background work in protected localities. Small plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.



The elegant Seaforthia in a Florida garden

CARYOTA URENS. Fishtail or Toddy Palm. *** D. There are handsome specimens of this Palm at numbers of points in the state, and with a name such as it has, it should become a common sight wherever it is hardy. Its first cognomen is derived from its bipinnate leaves which bear an odd but very striking resemblance to the tail-fins of a fish. With a trunk of 10 to 15 inches in thickness, it is of rapid growth and makes an exceedingly ornamental subject, either out of doors or for pot-culture indoors. Small plants, 50 cts. each.

CHAMAEDOREA SPECIES. Pacaya Salad Palm. *** D. Guatemala. A handsome small Palm reaching about 20 feet, with a straight trunk about 2 inches in diameter and a crown of graceful pinnate leaves about 6 feet long. The young flower shoots furnish the popular pacaya salad. Nice plants, \$1.50 each.

CHAMAEROPS HUMILIS. European Fan Palm. * Mediterranean region. Dwarf hardy Palm of extremely slow growth. Very useful for small lawns and tub specimens or any formal position. A very handsome bushy Palm in mature, well-grown specimens. Small pot plants, 50 cts. each; larger, from the field, re-established in pots, \$2.50 each.

CHRYSALIDOCARPUS LUTESCENS. (Areca lutescens.) Golden Feather Palm. *** D. Madagascar. One of the most favored Palms for pot-culture, both because of its great beauty and easy growth. It makes a bushy specimen, suckering freely even when very young, and develops golden yellow stems and elegant arched pinnate leaves. Because of its very bushy habit, it is rather better adapted to lawn planting or in massed groups. Young plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; larger \$1, \$1.50, and \$2.50 each.



The feathery Chrysalidocarpus (Areca lutescens)

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES



COCOS NUCIFERA. Commercial Coconut. *** This magnificent tropical Palm is of special merit because of the picturesque habit of leaning growth of the trunk, its much swollen base, and arched crown of heavy pinnate leaves. While often used in street work, it is most emphatically not adapted to this purpose and its use should be discouraged. For waterfront walks, lawns, specimens, and massed groups in informal treatment it is without an equal, and for those purposes we recommend it highly. Strong pot- and box-grown plants, 1st year, \$1 each, \$9 for 10, \$85 per 100; 2d year, \$2 each, \$18 for 10, \$175 per 100.

CYCAS REVOLUTA. Sago Palm. * D. A magnificent dwarf subject closely resembling a Palm for which it is often mistaken. It has a dense symmetrical crown of handsome dark green leaves. Quite hardy over Florida and the Gulf Coast, it succeeds with slight attention and on a great variety of soils. It is especially valuable in landscape work as a "touch plant" in getting that effect of architectural symmetry and finish so much desired in patios, formal gardens, and like situations, for which purpose it is unexcelled. In house culture, be sure to give it a light, sunny exposure, especially during spring and early summer while it is making its most rapid growth. Small plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; larger specimens, in pots, \$1 to \$5 each; selected decorative specimens, in tubs, \$5 to \$8 each.

DICTYOSPERMA RUBRA. Rouge Palm. *** D. Tropical Asia. This Palm, of exquisite grace and elegance, has frequently been planted near large buildings, in great open places, etc., where it is dwarfed into relative insignificance. It should rather be used in low shrubby borders or in the formal garden or patio with other smaller growing subjects where it will appear to better advantage. In its young state, the pinnate leaves are prominently marked with red, but as it matures it more closely resembles the seaforthia than any other subject outside its genus. Potted plants, \$1 to \$5 each; tubbed specimens, \$8 and \$10 each.

D. SPECIES. *** This slender-trunked Palm with dark green leaves closely resembles the foregoing and is adapted to the same uses. 50 cts., \$1, and \$1.50 each.

PHOENIX OUSELEYANA (P. bumilis). Dwarf Date. ** D. North India. A dwarf Palm with short, tufted stems, and leaves somewhat glaucous green. \$1 and \$2.50 each.

P. RECLINATA. Leaning Palm. ** D. Africa. Too much cannot be said in praise of this very lovely subject, valuable for either out-of-doors landscape work or for pot-culture. Normally this plant makes a great bushy clump of many suckers from the main stem, but it can be trained to a single slender stem by removing the suckers each year for several years, when they will finally cease to sprout out. However, we do not recommend this, as the tall, slender trunk, of more or less uncertain steadiness of appearance, oftentimes really crooked, is a pitiable sight—far better to let it take its natural course and develop along the lines for which it is best suited and really most attractive. The leaves are dark green, arching, recurved and very numerous, making one of the most attractive species of the group. For landscape work it should have plenty of room if intended to develop as an individual specimen—too frequently it is crowded into a small patch of lawn where it is soon out of all proportion. Nice plants from 4-inch pots, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; larger, with character, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; decorative pot specimens, \$1 and \$2 each. Field-grown, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., \$4 each, \$35 for 10. Tubbed specimens, \$3.50 to \$10 each.

P. RUPICOLA ** D. India. The most beautiful of the clump type of Phoenix and especially rare in the last few years. This variety crossbreeds very easily with any of the other species and is therefore very hard to obtain in seed of the true

type, but we believe our plants, which come from seed especially imported from India, will prove true to type. Especially fine for pot or tub culture in the home or conservatory. Young plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

PTYCHOSPERMA MACARTHURI. Cluster Palm. * D.** A dwarf species with slender ringed trunk and suckering freely at the base, making attractive, bushy specimens. Of special value in patio and formal garden work in extreme South. \$1.50 to \$5 each.

SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS. Seaforthia. * D.** Australia. An elegant, graceful subject especially adapted to decorative purposes, which in garden culture attains a height of 60 feet. In landscape work, it should receive the same attention as *Dictyosperma rubra*, which see. The smooth, slender trunk is crowned by numerous dark green pinnate leaves up to 10 feet long. This is one of the best Palms for the South generally indoors, where it stands chilly rooms admirably.

Beautiful plants about 2 ft.	Each \$1 00
3 ft.	2 50
4 ft.	3 50

In tubs, \$5 to \$10.

Made-up specimens of several plants combined, \$2.50 and \$5 each.

TRACHYCARPUS EXCELSA (Chamaerops excelsa or Fortunei). Chinese Windmill Palm. Fortune's Palm. * This is an extremely hardy Palm of the fan-leaf type, withstanding temperatures as low as 10 degrees Fahr. without injury. Dwarf and very slow growing, it is used in landscape art only for very formal positions. Small plants only, 75 cts. each.

ZAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA. Comptie. ** D. Native. A dwarf cycad closely allied to the Sago "Palm," makes an excellent subject for tubs or urns in exposed, dry, sunny, positions, and also for low border or informal hedge-work. Small tubers from open ground for border uses, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100. Larger decorative pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; best, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



The graceful *Phoenix reclinata* in a Florida garden



A study in tropical trees and lawn composition

Shade Trees

IT IS strange, and unfortunate, that in spite of all that has been said and written on the subject of reforestation and conservation of our natural resources, not to mention the esthetic side of the situation at all, that the destruction of fine shade trees goes on. Nowhere is this more true than in Florida where trees constitute a particularly valuable asset. Many settlers and purchasers of new properties seem to think that the proper course is to clear off all the native trees as a starter and then wait many long years for exotic specimens to take their places. Do not cut out *any* trees unless you are absolutely certain that it is necessary; when you positively determine what is to come out—*do not spare the ax!*

Having, of course, worked out your plans—or had them executed for you by competent landscape designers—proceed to *plant the trees first*. On the home grounds, as well as in street and park, the ornamental shade trees add more to the comfort and beauty of the property than any other one subject. How many flat, bleak, and uninviting places could be made attractive by the introduction of a few choice, selected trees! Fortunately, most of our subtropical and tropical sorts are good growers, and there is no excuse for anyone not having a reasonable amount of shade at all times of the year. Serving also as a background, trees give the home a setting and the grounds as a whole proper perspective. Unsightly views and outbuildings should be screened, and trees for this and many other purposes are invaluable.

For *seashore planting*, try Ficus in variety, Pithcolobium, Ilex, Ligustrum, Casuarina, Coccolobis, Delonix, Melaleuca, Achras, Eucalyptus, Juniperus, and Live Oaks.

For *winter and spring flowering*, try Acer, Bauhinias, Grevillea, Jacaranda, Magnolia, Spathodea, and Gliricidia.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Our stock of trees falls into two classes, pot-grown (marked **P**), and from open ground. The former may be transplanted at any time, as their roots are but little disturbed and injured. The latter class should be set preferably during the winter months when dormant.

Species marked **T** are suitable only for extreme South Florida and the Tropics, or for growth in large conservatories. Those marked **H** are more hardy and can generally be planted throughout Florida and the Lower South. Those marked **ST** are an intermediate—that is, while not adapted to Florida planting generally, they can be used through southern Florida, resisting considerable frost, and even when frozen back somewhat, come right out again. This last class should receive some protection during the coldest weather the first two years. When in doubt, be sure to communicate with us.



Group I. Trees for Street Planting

Nothing adds so much to the attractiveness of town or city as well-planted streets. The leading cities of Europe and many in this country spend millions of dollars annually in the planting and maintenance of their street trees. *Almost invariably the character of a town and its citizens is indelibly marked by the interest exhibited in street and park planting.* Not only are trees of paramount importance in shaping the character of a city's future citizens and a source of comfort and pleasure to all, but in Florida particularly—a state in large measure dependent on the patronage of a large tourist population—it is a matter of hard business sense to make the town as appealing from every viewpoint as possible. And nowhere can a start be made to better advantage than in the streets and parking places. **Cities, plant some trees now!**

ACER RUBRUM. Scarlet or Swamp Maple. H. Native. Large tree with beautiful deciduous foliage which turns brilliant scarlet or orange in autumn. A valuable subject for street and park planting because of its excellent upright habit and the earliness of the scarlet flowers which appear in midwinter in Florida, followed by bright red seeds in early spring. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 3 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

BAUHINIA PURPUREA. Mountain Ebony. India. T. A small- to medium-sized tree that is especially valuable for narrow streets and private residential "places" where large trees are disproportionately out of place. There are occasions where the failure of the town-plan to provide adequate roadway makes it desirable to eliminate the park-space reservation, in which case Bauhinias are well adapted to planting on the property lines. They are very showy subjects, the large bilobed leaves falling in late winter, followed by a profusion of bloom that lasts for weeks. The flowers of this form are 3 inches across, of pleasing shades of lavender, mauve, purple, and white, resembling rare orchids, and quite fragrant. By judicious pruning this may be kept within the bounds of a large shrub, either in shrubby borders or as specimen tub subjects. The fact that it stands somewhat more cold than most tropical subjects, makes it all the more interesting for Florida planting. P. 1-yr.-old, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 2-yr.-old, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10. Larger, 50 cts. each. A few specimens from open ground at \$2.50 each.

B. ALBA. White Mountain Ebony. T. Practically identical with the preceding except in its pure white bloom. A glorious mass of flowers from January to March. P. 1-yr.-old, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 2-yr., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

B. TRIANDRA. T. Resembles *Purpurea* but blooms in late fall. Flowers a very light pink and fragrant. 1-yr., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 2-yr., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

BISCHOFIA JAVANICA. T. Tropical Asia. A splendid evergreen tree with very large compound leaves, making a dense shade. A very rapid grower, it will make an excellent street tree in protected localities in the southern portion of the state. Worthy of more common use. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

CASUARINA EQUISETIFOLIA. Australian Pine, or Beef Wood. T. While we do not recommend this at all for general planting, there are circumstances which excuse its use, chief of which is proximity to the seashore. Here it will withstand the buffeting of wind and salt spray to splendid advantage, serving a useful purpose in itself and also making a most valuable screen for other more tender and susceptible subjects. They will grow and thrive on fresh "fills" along the coast, which are usually little more than beach sand, starting immediate thrifty growth when planted. Nice young plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; larger, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100. Extra-large, from boxes, \$1 each.

C. CUNNINGHAMIANA. Hardy Australian Pine. H. This species, closely related to the preceding, is of special value in being much more hardy but, unfortunately, has been found to lack the resistance to salt spray of *C. equisetifolia*, although this claim is sometimes made for it. According to the Government officials, this will withstand a temperature as low as 10 degrees Fahr. and can be grown successfully as far north as Charleston, S. C. Probably hardy, at least, throughout most of the state. Neither this species nor the preceding, however, is to be especially recommended for street or drive planting in this state because of their cold northern "atmosphere." Of heavier foliage and darker green color than the preceding. Nice young plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; larger, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10, \$50 per 100. Extra-large, from boxes, \$1.25 each.

CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA. Camphor Tree. H. China; Japan. A stout tree, hardy throughout Florida, of good size and with wide-spreading branches, making a handsome, dense top. Thrives on even poor upland soils of the state and is valuable to the Gulf Coast region for the production of camphor gum. This tree is also suitable for larger hedge work, forming a dense, impenetrable fence when properly grown and sheared. For street planting it is very satisfactory, for which use we recommend planting not closer than 40 feet apart. Half that distance could be adopted in order to get immediate effect if the town will resolutely determine to cut out the alternates when they begin to touch—but the trouble is then that most people do not have the heart to do this. So we recommend the greater distance. P. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; larger, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; heavy stock from open ground, 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10. A few larger specimens at higher prices.

FICUS ALTISSIMA. High Rubber. T. India. A very large, tall, vigorous tree with roundish, thick, leathery leaves of large size and beautifully veined. A splendid subject particularly well adapted to street work in extreme South Florida and the Tropics, because of its upright habit. Because of its root system, however, it should not be planted in narrow parking spaces. As a lawn tree, too, it is most useful; very beautiful. P. Strong stock, 12 to 15 in., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; 20 to 30 in., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

F. BENGALENSIS. The true *Banyan Tree* of the Tropics. T. This species resembles *F. altissima*, growing 70 to 100 feet high. Strong roots are thrown out from the branches which make new trunks, extending the tree indefinitely. P. Strong plants, \$1 each.

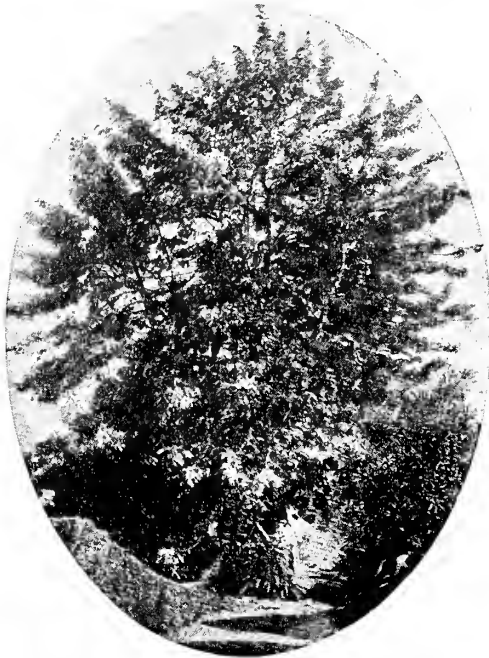
F. BENJAMINII. Weeping Laurel. T. Australia. One of the handsomest of street trees for lower South Florida and the Tropics because of its symmetry of form and the lovely weeping effect of its smaller branches and small foliage. We esteem



Cinnamomum camphora (Camphor Tree)

TROPICAL PLANTING BOOK

SHADE TREES FOR STREET PLANTING, continued



Grevillea robusta. The Australian Silk Oak tree

it most highly and consider that for use on the East Coast, from Palm Beach south, and on the West Coast, from Fort Myers south, it is a street tree of particular merit that has been neglected by planters. It is highly prized in Australia where it is much used for street and park work as well as on private lawns. P. Strong stock, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

F. INFECTORIA. T. Tropical Asia. This is another of the small-leaved "rubbers" that, like *Ficus benjaminii*, is attractive both in form and leaf and of interesting weeping habit of growth. For lawn planting we recommend cutting it back to the ground after it is well established in order to make it branch strongly from the base and make a vase-like form of growth. It is a splendid, vigorous sort, reaching 60 feet in height, that should be widely grown wherever hardy. P. Fine plants, 50 cts. and \$1 each.

F. MACROPHYLLA. Moreton Bay Fig Tree. T. Australia. One of the finest of Australian street trees, claimed to be hardier than most of the genus. Leaves are large, resembling *F. elastica*, only more tapering. The general growth is upright. P. Strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; larger, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

F. NITIDA. Indian "Laurel." T. This is, without a question, one of the very handsomest of tropical shade trees, being widely famed in the West Indies where it withstands the severest winds—anything short of hurricanes! In form it is tall, roundish pyramidal, upright, and with very dark green foliage of great beauty. The leaves of this variety are small, thick, and glossy, and are borne in dense profusion. P. Strong plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

F. RUBIGINOSA. Rusty Fig. T. Australia. A compact, round-headed tree with leathery, roundish leaves which are russet-colored on under side. This species is much smaller growing than the rest of the genus and has a shrubby habit unless trimmed up, making perfect rounded specimens with branches from the ground up. P. Strong plants, 50 cts. and \$1.

F. UTILIS. T. A very fine, large-leaved variety, making a handsome pot subject as well as a splendid tree for planting out in extreme South Florida. P. Strong plants, \$1 to \$3 each; tubs, \$5 each.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA. Australian Silk Oak. ST. A tall, rapid-growing tree which normally reaches 120 feet in height, but which, by cutting out the top when it has reached a good size, makes a spreading, fine top. The leaves are pinnate, of feathery, fern-like appear-

ance, making very graceful and attractive young pot plants for decorative purposes. The tree is evergreen, very drought-resistant, and altogether well adapted to growing as street or lawn tree in South Florida and California, being as hardy as the orange tree. In the spring the tree is a mass of orange-yellow flowers in large trusses. For street planting we recommend that the trees be placed about 30 feet apart. P. Strong plants from 3-in. pots, 15 to 20 in. high, at 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; from 4-in. pots, 2 to 2½ ft. high, 35c. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; very heavy, from open ground, 5 to 7 ft., \$2 each, \$18 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$3 each, \$27.50 for 10.

JACARANDA MIMOSÆFOLIA. ST. Brazil. While not especially adapted for street-work, this is undoubtedly one of the loveliest trees for South Florida planting. The foliage is very finely cut, almost fern-like, symmetrical and elegant. The large panicles, each bearing 40 to 90 flowers of lavender-blue, come in great numbers from April to June and for weeks the tree is a cloud of blue. P. Fine, strong plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10; extra-heavy, \$1.50 each; tubs, \$3.50 each.

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM. Japanese Privet. H. A splendid small- to medium-sized tree of upright growth and with thick, dark green foliage strongly suggesting the northern lilac. Of dense, symmetrical growth, we suggest it for the same purposes in street work as the Bauhinias (see page 13). The white, fragrant flowers are of small size but borne in profusion in loose panicles. Can be moved only during fall and winter months. Fine grafted stock, 5 to 7 ft., \$2 each, \$18 for 10, \$175 per 100. A few larger specimens at higher prices.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. Magnolia. H. Native. A tall, evergreen tree, up to 80 feet high, of pyramidal habit—the most magnificent of our broad-leaved southern evergreens. The immense leaves are rich, glossy green above and brownish pubescent beneath. The lemon-scented flowers are waxen white and 6 inches across. Can be moved only during fall and winter months. Fine stock from open ground only. 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each, \$14 for 10; 5 to 7 ft., \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

PITHECOLOBIUM DULCE. Monkey-pod Tree. T. Mexico. A stately tree over 40 feet high, with very attractive rather light green foliage. The excellent form and habit of the tree make it one of the most desirable ornamental trees for extreme South Florida planting. Bears twisted pods containing sweet orange-colored pulp, edible and wholesome. P. Nice plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

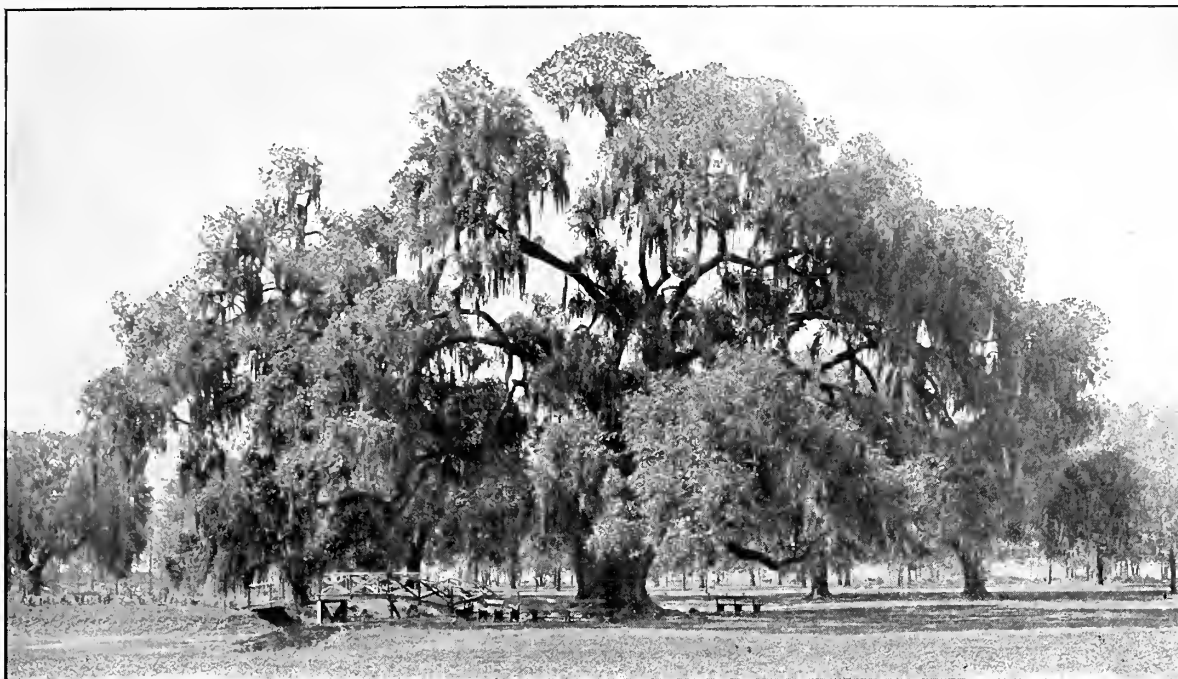
QUERCUS. Oak. H. Of the native evergreen Oaks there are two forms which are particularly valuable for street and lawn planting and which we highly recommend. Can be moved only during fall and winter months.

LAUREL OAK. (Sometimes confused with Water Oak.) One of our very handsomest shade trees for general planting in all sections of the state and of adaptability to almost all conditions. Foliage rather small and dark green. Of rapid growth and vigorous, it is especially valuable for street planting as well as on lawns, and cannot be recommended too highly. Fine stock, 4 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10, \$80 per 100; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10, \$120 per 100.

LIVE OAK. Of slower growth than the Laurel Oak, it is, in reality, especially under cultivation, much more rapid than usually given credit for. The evergreen foliage is thicker than that of the Laurel Oak and somewhat rolled under at the edges and more grayish in tone. It makes a splendid tree for either street or lawn planting and is of much more permanent character, and therefore more desirable, than the preceding species. We recommend it for more general planting. 4 to 6 ft., 75c. each, \$7 for 10, \$60 per 100; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10, \$90 per 100; 8 to 10 ft., \$2 each, \$18 for 10, \$170 per 100.

SPATHODEA CAMPANULATA. Fountain or Tulip Tree. T. Tropical Africa.

While very tropical, it is a rapid grower and comes out again quickly if frozen down. Well suited for narrow streets as it makes a good shade but is upright rather than spreading. Large bright orange red flowers borne more or less continuously from late spring through the summer. P. Nice plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100; heavier, \$1 each, \$8 for 10; extra-heavy, \$1.50 each.



A study in tree frame work. Live Oak. See page 14

Group II. Trees for Lawn and Park Planting

The next time you see a fine, sturdy, yellow pine tree, take a few minutes to carefully survey it in detail from where the massive roots strike into the ground in several directions at the crown, up the length of its magnificent netted trunk with its envelope of thick reddish brown bark-scales, to the simple, rugged character of the branching system and masses of clustered needles; do the same with a live oak and all the other trees you meet; you will be surprised at the interest you will develop and the facts you will learn about trees. Then study the shadows they cast on a good smooth lawn, especially when the sun is on the rise or decline—*lawn shadows are one of the important considerations in good landscape work.* If you have never stopped to consider how much your grounds would be benefited by the judicious planting of a few well-chosen shade trees in the background or borders of your property, take time to do it now! We recommend all the preceding and also the following:

ACACIA MACRACANTHA. T. Jamaica. A beautiful spreading tree with fine feathery pinnate foliage and small yellow flowers. Rather more hardy than most tropical subjects, and one of the largest growing of the Acacias. P. Small plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

ACHRAS SAPOTA. Sapodilla. T. Tropical America. An excellent lawn tree as well as fruit tree. See page 52 in Fruit Department for description, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

ALBIZZIA LEBBEK. Woman's-Tongue Tree. T. Tropical Asia. A tall, handsome pinnate leaved shade tree which does well here. It is of quick growth, with greenish yellow flowers. Resembles the royal poinciana somewhat but leaves not so finely cut. P. Nice plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; larger, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

CALLITRIS VERRUCOSA. Cypress Pine. ST. Australia. A splendid tree particularly valuable on the poor sand ridges of Florida where many subjects will not thrive, growing thriftily wherever the Spruce Pine is native. Its fine, green foliage very much resembles cedar, and its low, dense growth, tapering up to true cone shape, makes it especially useful in plantings amongst poor sapling pines where one wishes to get a lower ground-effect of coniferous foliage. P. Nice young stock, 50 cts. each; fine tub plants, \$5 each.

CALLITRIS VERRUCOSA, BLUE. This is a splendid form of the preceding, the difference being in the color of foliage which is a stronger blue-green. Strong pot plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10; extra-heavy, \$2 each, \$18 for 10; fine tub plants, \$5 each.

CARYOPHYLLUS Jambos. Rose Apple. T. See page 53.

CASSIA BEARIANA. T. A rare species with yellow flowers in summer. 50 cts. each.

C. NODOSA. Pink Shower. T. India. A magnificent flowering tree much used for street planting in Honolulu and worthy of more attention in South Florida. Bears a profusion of pink, rose-scented flowers in May and June. P. Strong plants, \$1 each.

C. SIAMEA. Kassod Tree. T. Malay. Even finer than the preceding—a larger tree, very fast growing, and covered completely with bright yellow flowers in the late fall when most other subjects are out of bloom. P. Strong plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

CASTANOSPERMUM AUSTRALE. Moreton Bay Chestnut. T. Australia. A large, well-formed, evergreen tree with compound glossy leaves of a deep green color. Will withstand more cold than most tropical subjects. P. Very fine plants, \$1.50 each.



TROPICAL PLANTING BOOK

SHADE TREES FOR LAWN AND PARK PLANTING, continued

CHORISIA SPECIOSA. Floss Silk Tree. T. Brazil. Related to the ceiba, this subject has rich pink flowers of large size, borne very freely in the summer months. Evergreen, tropical, but stands the climate of South Florida generally and more hardy than the mango. Young plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CITRUS in variety. ST. All of this group of trees—Oranges, Grapefruit, etc.—are most valuable subjects for the decoration of the lawn wherever hardy, forming most attractive subjects of beautifully symmetrical roundish form, glossy green foliage, and deep golden yellow to orange-colored fruits. See Fruit Department for varieties and prices.

CUPRESSUS KNIGHTIANA. Knight's Cypress. H. Mexico. A tall tree of elegant habit, with drooping, feathery, and fern-like branchlets. P. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

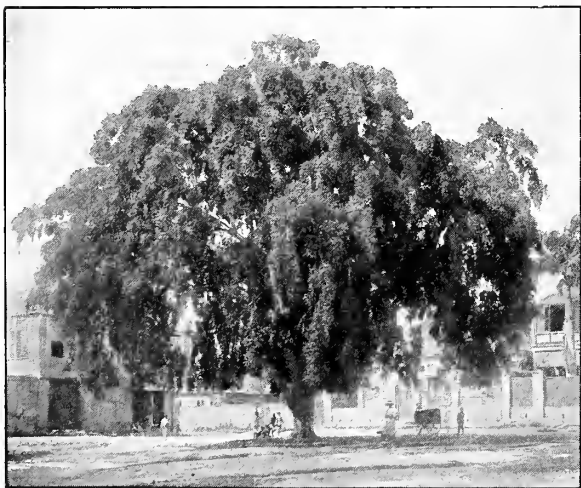
C. LUSITANICA GLAUCA. Cedar of Goa. H. One of the few desirable and, from the landscape standpoint, valuable coniferous trees for general Florida planting, attaining 50 feet in height. It is of spreading habit, with pendulous branches clothed with glaucous green foliage. P. Strong plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

C. SEMPERVIRENS. Italian Cypress. H. One of the most useful and indispensable of all landscape materials, where it is used to give accent to certain locations and in a variety of formal positions. Slow growing and always in short supply because of the excessive demand. A tall and very slender tapering tree with strict branches lying close to the stem. Potted stock only. \$1 to \$5 each, at \$1 per foot of height.

C. TORULOSA. Twisted Cypress. H. Himalayas. A very beautiful, pyramidal, hardy, much-branched tree, and one of the few conifers apparently well suited to our South Florida soils. Like all other conifers, however, it must have a well-drained location to develop a good specimen. P. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

DELONIX REGIA. Royal Poinciana. T. Madagascar. An extremely rapid-growing tree, one of the fastest we know, with wide-spreading, umbrella-shaped top. Foliage fine, pinnate, large, dense in summer but becoming thin during the colder months. Flowers 3 inches across and bright scarlet, make the tree one of the most striking and gorgeous in the Tropics. Blossoms spring and early summer. P. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; larger, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; extra heavy, in boxes, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

ENTEROLOBIUM CYCLOCARPUM. T. West Indies. Tall, smooth tree with handsome, feathery foliage and curious seed-pods or "beans" twisted in a complete circle. A very rapid grower, it has proven harder than most tropical subjects, and if frozen back comes out again very quickly. Makes a very large tree of spreading growth. P. Nice young plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; a few larger, \$1.50 each.



A tropical Rubber tree of the Ficus group

ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA. Loquat. H. A splendid evergreen for general Florida planting, with large, handsome, rough leaves of striking character for the lawn of the home grounds. Grows and fruits particularly well on uncultivated ground. See Fruit Department for varieties and prices.

EUCALYPTUS. Gum Tree. ST. Australia. Frankly, we do not favor the use of Eucalyptus trees for street planting, for several very well-founded reasons. For general shade trees on the small lawn we do not recommend them either, though on large properties, especially where they can be planted in groups, they can be worked into the landscape effect to very excellent advantage because of their towering, picturesque habit and growth. Will stand some exposure to salt air and are invaluable on fresh "filled land" where so many subjects will not thrive. We offer some of the very best species adapted to Florida conditions, all plants of which are pot-grown, and may be set out when weather conditions suit, especially in summer.

Prices on all species	Each	10	100	1,000
1-yr., 8 to 15 in.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
2-yr., 18 to 24 in.....	25	2 00	18 00	150 00
Extra-heavy, 3 to 4 ft....	50	4 00	35 00	

E. ROBUSTA. Swamp Mahogany. This seems of unusual merit here, especially as a shade tree, as its spreading habit and broader leaves cast more shade than most species.

E. ROSTRATA. Red Gum. This is found in more places than any other Eucalypt in Florida, and the largest Eucalypt in the state is growing near Oneco. It is unusually hardy.

E. RUDIS. Flooded Gum. This may be planted on low, wet lands, subject to inundation, and promises to be fairly hardy.

E. TERETICORNIS. Gray Gum. One tree of this species has made the most rapid diameter growth of any Eucalypt measured in Florida by the experts of the Forestry Bureau, and is a very valuable sort to plant in South Florida.

FICUS ELASTICA. India Rubber Tree. T. This is the common Rubber Tree grown so much in the North as a decorative house subject. The tree grows to immense proportions, reaching a height of 100 feet in the Tropics, and is of wide-spreading habit. Because of the huge size it attains, it should be planted only on properties of large size that can adequately contain it and where it can be viewed in proper perspective. Nothing could be more absurd than the sight of a tiny town lot dominated by so enormous a subject as this—and usually planted right close to the house! The leaves grow to 12 inches in length, are very dark, glossy green, leathery in texture. As a decorative subject it is of very easy culture and handsome appearance. Each 10

12 to 15 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
20 to 30 in.....	1 00	9 00
3 ft. and over.....	1 50	

Tubbed specimens \$3 and \$5 each.

F. ELASTICA VARIEGATA. T. This is a very fine form of the Rubber Plant with creamy white margins, and of generally brighter green color. P. Strong plants, \$1 each.

SIX OTHER RARE SPECIES OF FICUS, grown in limited quantity, will be named and priced on application.

GLIRICIDIA MACULATA. Madre. T. Gloriously beautiful, pinkish lavender flowers in spikes resembling the black locust, come in spring in profusion after pinnate leaves drop. A second, but lighter, bloom period comes in a few weeks with the new growth. A small or medium-sized tree. Extra-heavy plants, only, reestablished in pots, \$1.50 each.

ILEX OPACA. Southern Holly. H. Native. If you can rejoice at the sight of a shapely tree with dark green foliage, loaded during the winter months with a wealth of scarlet berries, then you should have one or several of these trees on your grounds, depending on the size of your property. This is the well-known prickly-leaved Holly used so much for Christmas decorations, making a large-sized tree with short, spreading branches, forming a narrow, pyramidal head. As the trees are dioecious (male or female) seedling trees may or may not be fruit-bearing. All plants are grown in the open ground and can be moved safely only during the winter months of December, January, and February. Seedlings, 50 cts. and \$1 each.

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES



SHADE TREES FOR LAWN AND PARK PLANTING, continued

JUNIPERUS BARBADENSIS. Red Cedar. H. Don't forget this subject when selecting your list for planting along the seashore. It is very resistant in such situations, and its dense, spreading habit makes it particularly attractive and desirable. Against a strong background of native growths it is particularly charming. Tubbed specimens only, \$2.50 and \$4 each.

MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA. Queensland Nut. T. Australia. Handsome evergreen tree, about 50 feet high, valuable both for nuts and timber. While of relatively slow growth, the nuts are produced in about seven years from seed and are of a rich, agreeable flavor. Tree prefers loamy, well-drained soil, and will grow under quite dry conditions. P. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100; larger, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

MANGIFERA INDICA. Mango. T. Tropics. Wherever hardy in lower South Florida, this subject cannot be recommended too highly for general lawn and decorative planting. A handsome, large, and more or less spreading tree in Florida. Its perfect symmetry and splendid, long, tapering foliage, which when young varies in color from yellowish brown tints to deepest claret-red, make it most desirable for including in the family of trees on the lawn. Refer to Fruit Department for varieties and prices.

MELALEUCA LEUCADENDRON. Cajaput or Punk Tree. ST. Australia. Far from being a "punk" tree—in spite of its cognomen—it is to be very highly recommended for general South Florida planting, and most particularly so on the seashore, where it ranks with the eucalyptus in powers of resistance and ease with which it takes hold and "grows off" in the poorest sand "fills." In habit, it makes a towering tree, relatively slender and can be used with very telling effect for "punctuating the landscape," giving much the same character to the sky-line that the Lombardy poplar does in the North. The branches are pendulous and, of course, very short, the leaves narrowly oblong and tapering, and the creamy white flowers come in a profusion of roundish spikes, quite similar to the "bottle-brush." The bark—because of which it received its second name—is deeply spongy and of pale-buff color. It thrives also on very low, wet soil around lakes and similar situations. We consider it one of our choicest acquisitions. P. Strong plants, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

NEPHELIUM LONGANUM. Longan. T. India. A wonderfully beautiful tree, but, unfortunately, suited only for protected localities in South Florida. A close relative of the Chinese Litchee Nut, it resembles it in growth but makes a larger tree, and gives a thick, dense shade. Fruit of little value although interesting. P. Small plants, 35c. each, \$3 for 10; larger, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

OLEA EUROPAEA. Olive Tree. H. Our stock is of the celebrated "Mission" variety, and while we do not recommend it for fruiting purposes at all in this climate, it makes a very lovely lawn tree and for lining alleys in gardens. The foliage is willowy and of a soft gray that lends a delightful suggestion of long distances. P. Strong, vigorous plants, \$1.50 each.

PARKINSONIA ACULEATA. Jerusalem Thorn. H. Tropical America. Small, thorny tree up to 20 feet high; branches somewhat pendulous, bearing long, narrow, pinnate leaves; deciduous. In late spring it is a mass of bright yellow flowers. A good tree to plant in localities so dry that other trees will not thrive there. P. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

PERSEA AMERICANA. Avocado (erroneously "Alligator or Avocado Pear"). T., ST. On the small lot, where space is limited there is a very special reason for making fruit trees serve the double purpose of ornament and economy and we recommend the Avocado very highly for this purpose. It makes a good spreading lawn tree with large, evergreen foliage, bearing a salad-fruit of incomparable value. See Fruit Department for further descriptions of varieties and prices.

PITTOSPORUM RHOMBIFOLIUM. Queensland Pittosporum. T. Pyramidal tree 80 feet high, with a profusion of white flowers in terminal corymbs followed by bright orange-yellow berries in autumn and winter. A fine tree for lawns and avenues. P. Fine young stock, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

PODOCARPUS MACROPHYLLA. Giant Yew. H. Japan. A very beautiful coniferous tree ultimately attaining a height of 40 to 50 feet, with horizontally spreading branches and pendent branchlets. One of the largest leaved of all the conifers, it resembles the English Yew multiplied several times in size. Useful both as individual specimens and in large background effects. Small plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; larger, \$1 each.

SALIX HUMBOLDTIANA. South American Willow. ST. A slender, compact, towering subject, especially valuable for punctuating the landscape sky-line. Leaves long and branches closely hugging the erect trunk. Pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; from open ground, heavy plants, \$2.50 and \$5 each.

TAMARINDUS INDICA. Tamarind. T. Tropical Asia and Africa. Dense, spreading shade tree with fine-cut, feathery foliage, growing along the low ridges and hillsides in the Tropics. Frequent for its inviting shade as well as for its tart fruit. P. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.



Patchwork "linoleum gardening," typical of early primitive American garden effects, which has happily been discarded in the development of real landscape art in this country



A striking and pleasing border composition of *Bambusa vulgaris*, *argentea*, and *disticha* with Pampas Grass, Agaves, and Spanish Bayonets

Bamboos and Grasses

"Strong, yet graceful; single, yet how prolific in its multiplicity of canes; silent, yet speaking with countless tongues of the beauty and appeal of our Southern Paradise!"

THE name "Bamboo Tree" is a misnomer in every sense of the word, though in lawn decorative practice the Bamboo is frequently used in place of trees. In a limited way it does serve the same purposes—to add interest and variety to the sky-line, to cast long shadows of varied form in the early and late hours of the day, and to add a feeling of enclosing bulk to the proportion of the planting as a whole—but its more especial usefulness in the South rests in the distinctively tropical effect it creates in the landscape.

It is entirely unique in its habit of growth, being a bunch of grass of monumental proportions, and placed in proper relation to the surrounding plants and landscape, it is coequal with the palm in its power of suggesting the fascination of the Tropics. There are several of the more hardy sorts which are effective as far north as Ohio and Pennsylvania, where they stand the winters safely and where liberal plantings create a luxuriant and semi-tropical effect. For the florist, the Bamboos proper are especially useful in many ways.

But it is in the South that the Bamboo is particularly useful because there it reaches its perfection, and yet, with so many desirable features to commend it to Florida planters and horticulturists, it has, unfortunately, been much neglected. While effective as an individual if properly handled, yet it is preëminently fitted to massed groupings when used in conjunction with ornamental grasses as border plantings with agaves, yuccas, and the like for contrast at points to bring out the fountain-like character of growth. But when used as single ornamental specimens, Bamboos, like large coniferous trees, are seen to best advantage when at some distance where they have sufficient space to appear in proper perspective to the surrounding plantings.

While they do well on quite a wide range of soils, they do not like very thirsty land and, as gross feeders, respond readily to liberal applications of organic manures and fertilizers. When used for hedge and windbreak

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES



BAMBOOS AND GRASSES. continued

purposes, they can be planted very close together and in a few years are effective and truly invaluable. Objection is sometimes raised on the score of the foraging powers of the root system, which endangers the growth of nearby trees and plants, but this can be offset by shallow ditching.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Grasses and Bamboos may be set out any time of the year. On a large scale of planting, summer is to be preferred or late spring in this climate. For northern and western locations, we should recommend the spring. See note under Lawns for special remarks on lawns.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS. * Those most hardy, standing the climate as far north as Ohio or farther. ** Hardy all along the Gulf Coast, standing a temperature as low as 12 or 15 degrees Fahr. without serious, if any, injury. *** Tropical species, withstanding but light frosts unharmed. Roots will throw up growth, however, if tops are frozen.

Group I. Giant-caned Species of Bamboos

BAMBUSA THOUARSII. ** China. We consider this and *Dendrocalamus latifolius* the finest

Giant-caned Bamboos for peninsular Florida. While not quite so large in cane as *B. vulgaris*, they are of much better color and much more dense and compact, making towering specimens of incomparable beauty. This was introduced by us to Florida not many years ago and is growing splendidly on our grounds now. It has withstood 20 degrees Fahr. with no injury whatever. Erect and vigorous in growth, it promises to reach 50 to 60 feet in height at least. Strong young plants, \$2.50 each.

B. VULGARIS. Giant or Golden Bamboo. *** Now quite commonly grown over South Florida. One of the handsomest of the genus, reaching a height of 60 to 70 feet, light yellow in color, and making great clumps of arching, feathery canes. Strong plants from open ground, \$1.50 each; from pots, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

DENDROCALAMUS LATIFOLIUS. ** Like all of the tall-growing

Giant-caned type, this one is especially valuable for creating sky-line effects of tropical character and for decorating the shores of lakes, ponds, streams, and the like. The particular merits of the Bamboo itself, however, are the color of its foliage, which is a very dark green, the size of the individual

leaves, as its specific name indicates, and its hardiness, withstanding sharp freezes unharmed. Altogether a very rare and valuable plant, and useful in the Florida landscape. Strong young clumps, \$2.50 each.

D. STRICTUS. *** A lovely Giant-caned Bamboo of great charm for its airy, feathery effect, accentuated by its very yellow-green foliage, and particularly useful from the landscape standpoint for lighting up an otherwise dark and somber background. It will stand more frost than most of the tropical Bamboos and the canes, which are solid until quite large, attain a height of 40 to 50 feet. This variety should have a place in every large planting. Clumps, \$2.50 and \$5 each.

PHYLLOSTACHYS QUILIOI. Timber Bamboo. * China. While we con-

sider this of relatively little value for landscape purposes because of the irregular, scattered character of its growth, it is particularly interesting and valuable for its gigantic stems which ultimately attain a diameter of 4 inches and a height of upward of 70 feet. These arise from underground rootstalks usually about 2 feet apart and making a loose, spreading plantation. The smaller canes on the younger plants are especially prized for fishing-rods because of their strength and straightness. \$1 each.

Group II. Species of Bamboos Making Thick Clumps of Small- to Medium-sized Canes

BAMBUSA ALPHONSE KARRI. ** Japan. This species makes huge clumps of strong canes which are striped alternately green and yellow in distinctive marking. In growth it is vigorous and suggests *B. argentea striata*. Clumps, 50 cts., \$1, \$1.50, and \$2.50 each.

B. ARGENTEA. ** Japan. A particularly attractive species, making dense clumps of relatively small canes which are very graceful and clothed with small foliage. It reaches a height rarely exceeding 30 feet or so and is valuable for hedge or windbreak purposes. Single canes, rooted, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100; clumps, 50 cts., \$1, \$2.50, \$5, \$10, and \$15 each.

B. ARGENTEA STRIATA. ** Like the preceding except that the foliage is striped white, especially during period of most rapid growth, and the canes are considerably larger and

more vigorous than the type. An extremely valuable subject for windbreaks and for planting along the margins of our inland lakes. A very graceful variety. Single canes, rooted, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; clumps, 50 cts., \$1, \$2.50, \$5, \$10, \$15, and \$25 each.

B. DISTICHA. ** A rather dwarf Bamboo reaching a height of 10 feet and forming dense clumps particularly striking when combined with ornamental grasses. Foliage extremely small and narrow. Individual canes with their foliage are effective in decorations and may be used by the florist. This form is particularly valuable for making hedges or screens from 6 to 10 feet high, for which purpose it is unexcelled under conditions permitting the use of Bamboo at all. Single canes, rooted, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; clumps, 50 cts., \$1, and \$2.50 each.

Group III. Species of Small-caned Bamboos Spreading Irregularly and Making Thickets and Screens

ARUNDINARIA METAKE. Arrow Bamboo. * Japan. A very broad-leaved

hardy species, rarely exceeding 10 feet in height, very suitable for tubs as a house-plant. It forms naturally large masses but may be confined to clumps effectively. Because of its loose, spreading habit by underground shoots, its usefulness in landscape work is extremely limited, for which purpose we seldom recommend it, and on small properties it may actually become a nuisance. Single canes, rooted, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10; clumps, 25 and 50 cts. each.

PHYLLOSTACHYS AUREA. * Japan. Very

hardy species with underground running stems which throw up canes irregularly. Unless confined it makes a straggling appearance. Fine for tubs or for odd places on large grounds, making a fine "cover" for poultry; prefers a good, moist soil, but will grow almost anywhere if special attention is paid to watering when necessary. Hardy to the Ohio River at least. Attains a height of 8 to 12 feet. Single canes, rooted, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; heavy plants, 2 to 3 stalks, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Pampas and other plume grasses harmonize beautifully with Bamboos, and are invaluable for securing picturesque tropical effects

Group IV. Ornamental Grasses

Nothing could be more attractive around the margins of our Florida lakes—or elsewhere for that matter—than groups of the following Grasses, especially when supported by clumps of bamboos. Their delicate foliage harmonizes and blends perfectly with the soft ripples of the water, and most charming effects have thus been created.

ARUNDO DONAX VARIEGATA. Gardener's Garter. * A beautiful bamboo reed attaining a height of 12 feet, beautifully variegated with white, especially during its early growth. Makes large clumps and is useful for bedding. Has immense flower-plumes. Especially hardy and may be planted all over the Middle States as well as the South. When the canes pass their period of greatest beauty they may be cut to the ground, in this way forcing the growth of new variegated canes. Heavy roots, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

CORTADERIA SELLOANA. Silver Pampas Grass. * Too much cannot be said in praise of this splendid grass which in years makes huge clumps of fine foliage. In the fall it produces beautiful plumes of silvery color, often 2 feet long, which last for weeks. It is especially desirable for use with massed clumps of bamboos, other ornamental grasses, agaves, and the like. Clumps, 50 cts. and \$1.

C., ROI DES ROSES. Pink Pampas Grass. * Similar to the above but the plumes of a dull pink color. Small clumps, 75 cts. each.

CYMBOPOGON CITRATUS. Lemon Grass. ** India. This makes clumps of long, narrow foliage, 4 to 5 feet high. It furnishes the oil of citronella and may be valuable as a money crop on South Florida lands. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS. Umbrella Grass. ** An unusual and attractive grassy subject, with long stems surmounted by expanded foliage somewhat suggesting an umbrella. It makes an attractive subject for

border planting with bamboos and other grass-like materials on moist soil, but its great charm is best displayed when grouped in masses along the banks of streams, ponds, lakes, and in formal gardens near pools. It never reaches its artistic perfection without the proximity of water. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; larger, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

C. PAPYRUS. Egyptian Paper Reed or Moses' Bulrush. ** Here is the subject *par excellence* for planting at the edge of fresh water, or actually within its limits if shallow. The plummy masses of long, thread-like leaves are borne on the ends of triangular stems, exceedingly graceful. Forms large clumps 6 to 10 feet tall on good rich soil. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

OPHIPOGON JAPONICUS. Snake's Beard. H. Japan. A dwarf-growing ornamental grass that is becoming very popular in California and New Orleans, both as a formal edging for beds and walks and also as a ground-cover in very shady locations. With a maximum height of 8 to 10 inches and ability to withstand drought, it succeeds admirably for both purposes. Small divisions of field-grown clumps, \$8 per 100; pot-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

PANICUM PALMIFOLIUM. Palm Grass. ** A few clumps of this should be on every property, of any size as it is invaluable for grassy borders, for limited use against stone or cement work of any kind, and the like. It is of exceptionally vigorous growth, producing long, arching, graceful leaves that very closely resemble those of palms in the young or "seedling" stage—hence its name. Good clumps will grow to a height of 6 feet in a single summer season, which is an added merit when considering quick effects. 25c. each, \$2 for 10.



Group V. Lawn Grasses, Etc.

Good lawns in Florida are far less common than in the North—they are more difficult to build up and maintain, largely because of the character of our average sandy soils. However, very fair lawns can be had on most soils by constant attention to fertilizing and watering. A light application of fertilizer every six weeks or two months is much better than an equal amount given once a year.

All lawn grasses, in general, are started on the lawn in one of two ways—either by seed, or by planting out the vegetative “cuttings” from old sod. Up until the last year to two, a practical commercial Lawn Grass mixture which could be grown successfully in our South Florida climate had not been found, although many had been tried, and we are offering, this year, for the first time, a mixture which by actual experiment seems to be fairly successful in providing a year-round lawn. As we have had numerous inquiries for special top-dressing mixtures for sowing for winter effect also, we are including these in our list of grasses.

One of the essentials to success is thorough preparation of the soil in advance—more so, perhaps, in lawns than anything else; pulverize thoroughly by plowing and harrowing, and fertilize well—preferably with dairy or stable manure, or chemical fertilizer with an organic base if this is not available. Then, if you wish to start from seed, sow on your seed, rake in lightly, roll with a roller, if available, to firm the soil, and water. If you prefer to use cuttings, set them in as thick as you may wish, depending, of course, upon how soon the finished effect is desired. Ordinarily, however, a foot apart each way is ample space.

BERMUDA (*Capriola dactylon*). Too common to need description, and listed merely for the convenience of our customers who may not be able to obtain it locally. It comes very poorly from seed, and we list, therefore, only vegetative cuttings at \$1.25 per bus. (about 1,200 to 1,500 cuttings to the bushel), or \$1 per bus. in 5-bus. lots or over.

ITALIAN RYE (*Lolium multiflorum*). A northern Lawn Grass which can be used during the winter months for securing quick effects, or for sowing under trees during the winter months where other grass will not grow. It cannot survive our hot summers, however, and rarely lasts till May. Seed only. Sow at the rate of 12 to 20 lbs. to the acre, or even heavier, depending on the thickness of the sod desired. Lb. 30 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, 50 lbs. \$12.

ST. AUGUSTINE (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*). A splendid coarse-textured Lawn Grass which, with proper attention, makes a thick, springy sod preferred by many. Cuttings only (about 800 to the bushel), at \$1.50 per bus., or \$1.25 per bus. in 5-bus. lots.

ST. LUCIE (*Capriola dactylon* variety). A variety of Bermuda that is not so deep-rooting and therefore easier to eradicate. From cuttings only (about 1,200 to 1,500 to the bushel) at the same price as Bermuda.

SUNNY SOUTH LAWN MIXTURE

(Burpee's). The only Lawn Grass mixture ever found at all satisfactory for year-round lawns in South Florida, and even this will do much better if started in the cooler fall and winter months. Must be given regular attention during the dry spring months or, of course, will burn up if not watered. Sow 80 to 100 lbs. to the acre, or 1 pound to every 400 sq. ft. Lb. 65 cts., 3 lbs. \$1.75, 5 lbs. \$2.75, 10 lbs. or more, 50 cts. per lb.

WINTER TOP-DRESSING (Special Mixture).

All Bermuda, St. Lucie, and other native lawn grasses are hard to keep in good condition during the winter months, especially during the cold weather which sometimes prevails at that season, and, therefore, the practice of top-sowing mixtures of the northern lawn grasses right on top of the old sod has become quite common. This is usually done in November, or, in any event, at least three weeks before the finished effect is desired. With this method, and with proper attention to mowing, watering, and fertilizing, a bright green carpet can be maintained till May. Our mixture seems to be the best suited out of many which we have tried and consists of Italian Rye and Red Top. Prices the same as for Sunny South Lawn Mixture.



A study in lawn shadows



The boundary planting serves to enclose and give definition to the grounds

Flowering Plants and Shrubs

THE GEM without its setting is still a gem—yet consider what it loses in effect. And a house or just a specimen tree or palm without flowering and ornamental shrubs is like that—a gem without setting—a picture without a frame. How many homes we see costing thousands of dollars that stare obtrusively into the public eye—they have none of that atmosphere of good taste and refinement so expressive of well-rounded personality and character. There they stand, piles of brick or stone or wood, without any serious effort to add that eloquent touch of simple dignity that well-ordered planting can give. Sometimes there are a few plants set out at random—some ragged ferns and an expressionless geranium or so—but no studied attempt at creating a real picture of the home. Of course, the trained landscape artist can secure better effects than can the person of inexperience—that would be expected. But a little good taste goes a long way when in conjunction with a real desire to accomplish something, and if the home owner will give a very little thoughtful attention to the earlier pages of this book on landscaping, as well as the remarks at head of departments, very satisfactory results can be obtained. And always keep before you this primary objective—**purpose**. Don't have a few meaningless specimens, forlorn and lonely, everlastingly flaunting their charms before a sophisticated audience—but make them serve a purpose in securing picturesque **effects**. Don't consider the plants for themselves, but reflect on what way they can serve in building up a picture.

While there are frequently points at which only a single specimen shrub will serve, as a rule it is better to lean toward mass planting. It will be wise to avoid setting out a few exotic pets around the lawn at random; remember that every time you break up your lawn with specimen shrubs you are foreshortening your foreground; at times this is permissible, but be sure that this is the case before you do so. It is preferable and safer to pile up your shrubs in heavy borders around the confines of your grounds to give them better definition and to soften the larger angles with whole “families” of shrubs as the size of the grounds permits. Where you want color—**use it**. Make great splashes if need be to get the effect toward which you are working. If you are limited to the number you can use, either reduce the area of your picture or increase the open area in the center—but use what you have to plant, in mass formation. Where you need background, build it as nature would, with lavish abandon, creating a truly natural effect. And don't forget your sky-line—remember that you are planning for years to come.

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES



FLOWERING PLANTS AND SHRUBS, continued

As a help in color selection, the following classification will be found useful: the chief purpose of this booklet is to help in securing better gardens for Florida. The greater the degree of assistance we can render, the closer our work approaches the ideal we are striving to attain. In this work we trust that we can count on your coöperation—without it our objective will be impossible of attainment.

Suggestive Color Classification of Flowering Shrubs

(A) **RED SHADES.**—*Acalypha hispida*, *Cæsalpinia*, *Hamelia*, *Hibiscus*, *Jacobinia*, *Azalea*, *Lawsonia*, *Russellia*, *Camellia*, *Lagerstrœmia*, *Callistemon*, *Nerium*, *Lantana*, *Sesbania*, *Malvaviscus*, *Rose*, *Punica*, *Poinsettia*.

(B) **PINK SHADES.**—*Abelia*, *Assonia*, *Bauhinia*, *Hibiscus*, *Lantana*, *Azalea*, *Camellia*, *Hydrangea*, *Rhodomyrtus*, *Lagerstrœmia*, *Nerium*, *Melastoma*, *Rose*.

(C) **YELLOW SHADES.**—*Allamanda*, *Artobotrys*, *Carica*, *Cestrum*, *Hibiscus*, *Hypericum*, *Lantana*, *Stenolobium*, *Thevetia*, *Acacia*, *Jasminum*, *Leonotis*, *Michelia*, *Nerium*, *Rose*.

(D) **BLUE TO PURPLE.**—*Azalea*, *Bauhinia*, *Bougainvillea*, *Dædalacanthus*, *Duranta*, *Hydrangea*, *Lagerstrœmia*, *Lantana*, *Plumbago*, *Strobilanthes*, *Tibouchina*, *Thunbergia*.

(E) **WHITE.**—*Bauhinia*, *Carissa*, *Cestrum*, *Chalcas*, *Datura*, *Jasminum*, *Lantana*, *Azalea*, *Oxyanthus*, *Thunbergia*, *Lawsonia*, *Tabernæmontana*, *Warneria*, *Camellia*, *Hydrangea*, *Ligustrum*, *Laurocerasus*, *Coffea*, *Pittosporum*, *Rose*, *Tetrapanax*, *Vinca*, *Viburnum*, *Raphiolepis*, *Melaleuca ericifolia*, *Plumbago*.

For Winter or Early Spring Flowering

Acalypha hispida, *Assonias*, *Acacias*, *Bauhinias*, *Bougainvilleas*, *Cestrums*, *Dædalacanthus*, *Azalea*, *Hibiscus*, *Lantana*, *Laurocerasus*, *Jasminums*, *Plumbagos*, *Russellia*, *Strobilanthes*, *Tabernæmontana*, *Camellia*, *Stenolobium sambucifolia*, *Roses*, *Thunbergias*, *Pittosporum*, *Michelia*, *Tetrapanax*, *Malvaviscus*, *Raphiolepis*, *Cæsalpinia*, *Ixora*.

For Shady Situations

Try *Azalea*, *Camellia*, *Severinia*, *Ligustrums*, *Hamelia*, *Hydrangea*, *Raphiolepis*.

For Mucky, Rather Moist Soils

Don't forget *Oleanders*, *Azaleas*, *Myrica*, *Rhodomyrtus*, *Guavas*, *Baccharis*.

Bear Attractive Berries or Fruits

Chalcas, *Duranta*, *Hamelia*, *Laurocerasus*, *Carissa*, *Coffea*, *Kumquats*, *Elæagnus*, *Triphasia*, *Baccharis*, *Cestrum*, *Ilex*, *Eugenia*, *Lonicera*, *Lycium*.

For the Seashore

This is partly a local matter, depending so much on the particular conditions and amount of exposure in each individual situation. However, the following have all been found quite resistant to salt spray and wind to a greater or less degree, and we suggest that those living close to salt water give them a tryout:

Acalypha, *Oleanders*, *Thevetia*, *Sesbania*, *Hibiscus*, *Guavas*, *Ixora*, *Lantanas*, *Dwarf Poinciana*, *Crotons*, *Datura*, *Carissa*, *Elæagnus*, *Lagerstrœmia*, *Acacia*, *Pittosporum tobira*, *Callistemon*, *Myrica*, *Severinia*, *Triphasia*, *Baccharis*, *Forestiera*, *Cestrum diurnum*, *Lycium carolinianum*, *Schinus*.

For Fragrance

Every garden should make some special feature in this and nothing exceeds in fascination a few night-fragrant shrubs in a moonlit garden. We suggest the following:

Artobotrys, *Assonia*, *Chalcas*, *Acacia*, *Bauhinias*, *Cestrum*, *Datura*, *Duranta*, *Coffea*, *Abelia*, *Jasminums* of course, *Lawsonia*, *Oxyanthus*, *Stenolobium*, *Tabernæmontanas*, *Warneria*, *Laurocerasus*, *Roses*, *Michelia*, *Nerium* (especially *Splendens* and *Madonna grandiflora*), *Pittosporum*, *Viburnum*, *Carica*, *Raphiolepis*.



Note the value of the shrubbery plantings of this setting, both in the borders and house foundation planting. Nothing finicky about this! *Abelia* and *Rhodomyrtus* predominating in foreground

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND PLANTS, *continued*

Special Notice. Nearly all plants in this department are pot-grown and may be transplanted at any time of the year, though in Florida we prefer spring and summer. The exceptions are so noted in descriptions and should be handled during the cooler months, say from November to March. Those shrubs marked T are in the tropical class and should only be planted within the confines of this state and the Tropics, or other protected situation, or for use in conservatory or house decoration. In Florida, generally, when frozen they are just cut to the ground and most sorts will come back vigorously and flower the same year. Those marked H are hardier and will stand the winters of the lower South without injury, or, if damaged by freezes, will come up again vigorously in the spring. All are evergreen except *Hydrangea*, *Lagerstrœmia*, and *Sesbania*.

The subjects listed in this department are suitable for use in greenhouses and conservatories and in some instances can be grown as pot plants in living-rooms, but their special value is, of course, for planting out in open ground in the extreme South and the Tropics. In the subtropical zone, where there is danger of freezing, the stems should be banked somewhat, at first signs of hard frost, to prevent freezing to the ground—as a rule tropical shrubs come back quickly after being frozen down and flower the following summer as usual.

Group I. Especially Suitable for House Foundation Work

The planting of the foundation of the home should be the first consideration when dealing with shrubs, as an unplanted house is most conspicuously unattractive. And the fact that a certain shrub will in years attain a height of 6 to 8 feet, or even more, should not debar it from this use if it is otherwise suitable—keep it down with annual pruning, which should be done anyway around any well-ordered home. As a rule, the plants of small- to medium-sized foliage, and those with a more or less drooping tendency, are to be preferred, though around large public buildings this rule need not be so rigidly applied. Remember that long lines of a building can be beautifully emphasized by long, straight plantings and broken lines brought out by broken group plantings. Depressions can be made more effective and corners swelled by appropriate planting, and the various features that make the real character of the building can be very strikingly accentuated if properly handled.

The following list is not complete because there are so many situations requiring individual treatment; we make this classification as a help to those in doubt. Experienced planters will, of course, be guided by their own judgment; their list would include many more than we indicate because they appreciate better the usability of all shrubs with which they are familiar.

ASPIDISTRA LURIDA. H. An attractive, large-leaved subject, especially suited for dark halls and rooms, thriving with little light or attention. It is especially hardy over the lower South and can be used to good advantage for low foundation work against brick terraces and the like. Small plants, not decorative, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; nice decorative plants, for jardinières, \$1 each.

ASPIDISTRA LURIDA VARIEGATA. Same as above but leaves striped with cream. Quite rare. Small plants, only 1 to 2 leaves, \$1 each.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. Abelia. H. A very satisfactory evergreen shrub with long, willow growth. Foliage turns a pretty metallic bronze in winter. Flowers tubular, white with pink base, delicately scented, freely produced in clusters from April to November. Field-grown plants (can be moved only during fall and winter months), 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100; extra heavy, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10, \$60 per 100.

CALADIUMS. The fancy-leaved varieties are very useful to plant among ferns or in other borders in shady positions, and with their vari-colored leaves, they add variety to these dark situations. See page 50 for description and prices.

CARISSA grandiflora. T. See page 56.

CHALCAS PANICULATA. Orange Jessamine. T. India. A very beautiful shrub attaining an ultimate height, unless pruned, of 8 to 10 feet, with dark green, glossy, compound leaves and campanulate, fragrant white flowers resembling orange blossoms, coming several times a year. Does splendidly on the "sand hills" of Polk County. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; larger, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

DURANTA Plumieri. Golden Dewdrop. T. See page 30.

EUGENIA uniflora. Surinam Cherry. T. See page 26.

FERNS. Especially useful for very shady locations or close to large trees where other plants would not thrive. The *Neprolepis* family are especially good. See page 46 for further descriptions.

JASMINUM GRACILLIMUM. Star Jasmine. ST. This is a scandent shrub that may be grown either as a vine or shrub, and is a lovely subject with periodical crops of white flowers in graceful clusters, with elegant small pointed leaves of pleasing color and habit of growth. This resembles *J. pubescens* except that it is lighter in all ways and the flowers are more pointed and starry. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; heavier, 60 cts. each.



The fragrant Orange Jasmine (*Chalcas paniculata*)

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES



FLOWERING PLANTS AND SHRUBS, continued

JASMINUM PRIMULINUM. H. China. One of the best introductions of recent years, blooming in early spring and hardy as far north as Washington. A drooping shrub with attractive foliage and beautiful golden yellow flowers as large as a half dollar, opening flat, scented, blooming in long sprays and when cut, keeping in water indefinitely. An exceedingly valuable shrub or vine. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; larger, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

J. PUBESCENS. ST. While this woody plant can be used as a vine if given support, it is much more frequently used as a shrub. Its especial value is for banking against house foundations, especially those of dark tones, and for low bedding work in the little formal touches around buildings or other structural features. The prominent white flowers are borne in profusion periodically throughout the year. Strong stock, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; heavier, 50 cts. each.

J. REVOLUTUM. See page 31.

LAWSONIA RUBRA. Red Camphire of Solomon. T. East tropics. A handsome, upright shrub of open, airy leaf-texture and light in color tone. A very charming subject succeeding admirably on the high, sandy ridges of South-Central Florida. 50c. each, \$4.50 for 10.

LEONOTIS Leonurus. See page 31.

LIGUSTRUMS. See page 26.

PHYLLANTHUS NIVOSUS PURPUREUS. Purple-leaf Snow-Bush. T. This is a particularly desirable shrub for use in plantings against brick and masonry structural work and general foundation work of all sorts. The leaves are soft in texture and a rich warm purplish brown or bronze coloring, according to condition and exposure to sun. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; extra-heavy, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

PITTOSPORUM Tobira. See page 27.

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS. Blue Leadwort. T. South Africa. This is one of the showiest and most satisfactory of flowering shrubs for southern Florida, bearing almost constantly a wealth of philox-like flowers of light sky-blue color. Foliage small, soft, and light green. Very attractive. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; heavier, 50 cts. each.

P. CAPENSIS ALBA. White Leadwort. T. Same as preceding except flowers are pure white and growth somewhat more vigorous. Same prices as for the blue variety.

RHODOMYRTUS TOMENTOSUS. Downy Myrtle. ST. South Asia. A semi-hardy shrub, growing 6 to 10 feet high, of great value for South Florida, where it grows freely on almost any soil, especially wet, flat woods. The foliage effect is gray to olive-green, and the rosy pink flowers, suggesting wild roses in color and form, come in quantities in late spring and early summer, followed by edible blue-black berries. See Fruit Department for description of valuable fruit. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; boxed plants, \$1 each.



Plumbago capensis. Valuable all-the-year-round shrub. Sets off a yellow-brick house to perfection

STROBILANTHES ANISOPHYLLUS. Lavender Bell. T. A small bush with narrow leaves producing countless lavender flowers in winter and early spring. Makes an excellent pot plant for house or conservatory. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. ISOPHYLLUS. Hedge Flower. T. A small-growing border plant reaching a height of not over 3 feet, with purplish blue flowers suggesting the petunia in appearance, about 1½ inches across. Valuable for edging along foundations and use in formal gardens, and the like. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

TABERNAEMONTANA All species, and especially Cashmere. See page 32.

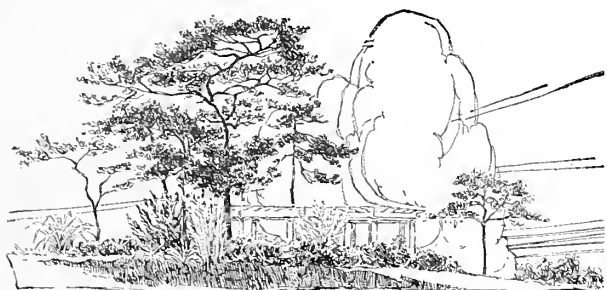
TECOMA capensis. See page 32.

THUNBERGIA ERECTA. King's Mantle. T. West Africa. One of the very finest of foundation-plant subjects for South Florida planting. It makes a dense shrub 4 to 5 feet high with most attractive, smooth, dark green leaves. It bears continuously throughout the year gloxinia-like flowers 2 inches across with dark blue corolla and orange-colored throat. It is particularly charming in foliage texture when combined with *Jasminum pubescens*. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; larger, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

T. ERECTA ALBA. White Mantle. T. The same as the foregoing except that the flowers are a trifle smaller and white with yellow throat. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; heavier, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

VIBURNUM SUSPENSUM. (*V. sandankwa.*) H. A new shrub for Florida planters, of spreading habit with large, dark green, elliptical leaves with scalloped edges. The fragrant flowers are cream-colored and borne in clusters. This makes a shrub some 8 to 10 feet high, though may be easily kept down to any desired height that is suitable. It makes a comparatively dense growth of horizontal wood, and we believe will prove to be a suitable subject for shearing into formal hedge. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10; larger, in boxes, \$1.25 each.

V. ODORATISSIMUM NANUM. H. A splendid new subject recently introduced from California and proving well adapted here. Hardy throughout the state, of dwarf growth and thick, heavy, dark green, shining leaves, somewhat resembling Photinia, it is an excellent subject for house foundations or intermediate mass plantings. From boxes, \$1 each; heavy, from open ground, \$2.50 each.





A gorgeous border planting of *Bougainvillea glabra sanderiana*. A riot of color all the year

Group II. Valuable Subjects for Sheared Hedges of Formal Character

Properly used, the formal hedge is invaluable for certain situations, as, for example, bordering a grassed alley on either side and backed by towering shade trees, or for enclosing the formal garden, or delineating property lines of smaller places under certain conditions. But the sheared hedge is sometimes overdone, when it can be obtrusively out of place—some places are over-hedged. In planting the hedge it is best to trench the ground at least 2 feet wide and 18 inches deep, and on poorer soils that need building up the trench should be larger. Liberal applications of rotted manures should be made and thoroughly spaded in, and the plants should be set quite close, in order, not only to get quicker effect, but what is more important, to better keep the hedge within proper bounds. The exact distance will depend on the subject used and the size hedge desired—which depends on the effect sought. We suggest the following as being especially desirable:

BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA SANDERIANA.

T. While really a vine, this common *Bougainvillea* is of particularly shrubby growth, and, by planting thickly and keeping sheared into shape, may be developed into a wonderful flowering hedge subject, blooming at intervals throughout the year. See page 40 for prices.

CARISSA ACUMINATA. Hedge-Thorn. T.

This species is more compact and has smaller foliage than the more commonly known *Carissa grandiflora*. The dense, thorny growth makes it admirable for defensive hedge purposes. The small, bright red fruits are not of special value. Seedlings, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

C. *GRANDIFLORA*. T. Also useful but not so fine-leaved. See page 56.

CASUARINA EQUISETIFOLIA. Australian Pine.

T. The only excuse for using this subject is that it will succeed where others are absolutely out of the question, as, for instance, on new sand fills and in positions exposed constantly to salt spray from the gulf or ocean. Cut back to 10 inches and plant 1 foot apart, gradually raising the height for low sheared hedges, and anywhere up to 5 to 8 feet apart for large windbreaks, depending on how quickly the effect is desired. Not recommended north of Palm Beach on the east coast or Boca Grande on the west coast of the peninsula. Small seedlings from seed-bed, suitable for hedge use, \$15 per 100, \$125 per 1,000. Other sizes priced on page 13.

CHALCAS PANICULATA. Orange Jessamine. T.

Gives somewhat the suggestion of box-wood where that subject is, of course, out of the question. See page 24.

CAPE MYRTLE. See *Lagerstroemia*, page 33.

CUPHEA HYSSOPIFOLIA. Elfín Herb. Mexico.

Perhaps the best subject for low hedges and borders of 1 foot height or less. Stands shearing well. Covered almost constantly with small lavender flowers. Somewhat suggests the northern barberry in foliage and uses. Nice young plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

EUGENIA UNIFLORA. Surinam Cherry. T.

If you wish a low- to medium-sized hedge of compact growth, small foliage, and one that will shear to perfection, use this. For bordering small grass-plots, edging around formal garden areas, and the like, it is without a peer wherever sufficiently hardy. See Fruit Department. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; larger, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

HIBISCUS in variety. Will not stand much shearing, but very useful as a flowering informal hedge. See page 30 for descriptions and prices.

LAGERSTROEMIA. See page 33.

LAUROCERASUS CAROLINIANA. Carolina

Laurel Cherry (erroneously "Cherry-Laurel"). H. A splendid native broad-leaved evergreen shrub of comparatively slow growth but attaining large size, with firm, dark green, glossy foliage. The small, fragrant flowers are in numerous close racemes and are followed by glossy, greenish black fruits. Fine for hedges and general planting. Nice stock in 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100; larger, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE. Amoor River Privet.

H. Japan. A medium- to large-sized shrub of bristling growth and small foliage that makes it especially valuable for sheared hedge-work, though we do not advise it for extreme South Florida. The small white flowers are borne in erect, many-flowered panicles. 1-yr., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

L. *LUCIDUM*. Wax Privet. H. One of the handsomest of broad-leaved evergreens for Florida hedges. It makes a large-sized shrub with large, strong, dark glossy green leaves, and bears dense panicles of white flowers. In addition to being a valuable hedge plant, however, it is not only important for securing massed effects in the border, but for individual specimens, and the like, and as it is perfectly hardy cannot be recommended too highly for general planting throughout the

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES



VALUABLE SHRUBS FOR SHEARED HEDGES OF FORMAL CHARACTER, continued

state. All plants dug with bare roots from open ground unless balled plants are desired, in which case add 25 cts. per plant.

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in.....	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$85 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 50	14 00	125 00
24 to 30 in.....	2 00	18 00	160 00

L. OVALIFOLIUM. California Privet. H. Japan. A magnificent, strong-growing shrub attaining 15 feet, with bright green, medium-sized leaves. The white flowers, in panicles, come in June. 1-yr., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; heavier specimen plants, \$1 and \$2 each.

L. NEPALENSE VARIEGATUM. Variegated Nepal Privet. H. A splendid plant for hedge-work, borders, or single specimens, but of somewhat more upright growth than the preceding and with smaller, thick, glossy foliage. While the leaves are variegated, this variegation is not objectionably prominent, and it might almost pass as a solid yellowish green. It does well on dry soils when once established. The bloom comes in spring and consists of large, dense panicles of white flowers. Small pot plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; larger, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100; extra-heavy, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

MALVAVISCUS ARBOREUS. Turk's Cap. T.

Will probably give an informal flowering hedge quicker than any other subject. Blooms continuously but especially during the winter months. Will stand severe shearing, but, being broad-leaved, is best not cut back any oftener than necessary, as the cut leaves give a ragged effect until the new growth comes out. See page 31 for prices.

MICHELIA FUSCATA. Banana Shrub. H. China.

A fine, large shrub of compact growth and attaining 10 to 15 feet in height, perfectly hardy in the Middle and Lower South. The broad, dark green, glossy foliage is very ornamental, resembling that of a magnolia, only smaller. The flowers are an inch across, or larger, brownish yellow edged with light carmine, with an unusual banana-like fragrance, and coming from March to May. Makes a splendid sheared hedge of medium to rather large dimensions. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; \$1 each, \$9 for 10; heavier, \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

MYRICA CERIFERA. Wax Myrtle H. Native.

One of the most attractive evergreen shrubs or small trees for hedge-work or general lawn planting. The foliage is a rich olive-green and the growth, when unrestrained,

is vigorous and makes a great billowy mass. The berries, which make a marketable wax, are slate colored. As a hedge it sheers well and makes a dense, massive wall. Strong plants, 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 each.

OLEANDER. See *Nerium*, page 33.

PHYLLANTHUS nivosus roseo-pictus. Snow-Bush. See page 25.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA. Tobira Shrub. H.

China and Japan. Hardy, woody shrub, especially valuable as a hedge subject, specimen plants of which attain 8 to 10 feet. The leaves are thick and leathery, dark, glossy green, forming lovely rosette-like growths, and the creamy flowers, fragrant but of small size, come in March. Especially valuable for seashore planting, withstanding strong salt winds exceedingly well.

Size of Pots	Height	Each	10	100
3 in.	6 to 10 in.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 in.	10 to 15 in.....	50	4 00	37 50
5 in.	15 to 18 in.....	1 00	9 00	85 00
6 to 7 in.	18 to 24 in.....	2 00	18 00	175 00
8 in.	24 to 30 in.....	3 00	27 50	260 00

PSIDIUM CATTLEYANUM. Cattley Guava. ST.

So widely is this known as a fruiting shrub that its value as an ornamental has been generally overlooked. As a matter of fact, it is one of our most valuable subjects, especially for hedge- and border-work, and thrives in very dry situations. The foliage is most attractive and effective, being a rich, dark, glossy green which makes a most pleasing contrast with the light brown tint of the bark of the young wood. It stands shearing perfectly. In summer they are made more attractive by the purplish red fruits. See Fruit Department. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; heavier, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; extra heavy, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

SEVERINIA BUXIFOLIA. H. Timor. A very

handsome, dwarf shrub, related to the orange tribe, of great value for ornamental hedge-work in Florida. Quite hardy, standing as low a temperature as 20 degrees Fahr. without injury. Beautiful, dark green foliage of compact growth, with glossy black berries that add to the shrub's attractive appearance. Nice stock, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; stronger, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; extra strong, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.



Observe the soft, harmonious texture of the low border planting of Surinam Cherry and *Jasminum pubescens* between two *Cocos plumosa* Palms. See how the foundation planting adds value to the architecture of the building



Group III. Mass Plantings

There are a number of very sound reasons for the massing of plants; this practice is the outcome of generations of the best thought and not just a mere fancy or fad. The next time you are driving through the country, study a hammock growth or any other of nature's massed plantings; note the various textures of the different subjects which are emphasized when in close proximity. Note the difference in expression of the various groups, then go home and if you have been following the too frequent practice of scattered plantings, compare the effect you have with that secured by nature. Nine chances to one you'll agree with the landscape man and readily catch his point of view. Remember there is as much real art in getting expression in foliage textures as with flowers—probably more so. But this is only one of the several reasons; you will acquire the others readily enough if you will apply a few minutes' study to the subject on your little trips around the country. Try it—you will be surprised at the real enjoyment and the deeper understanding of nature it will mean to you.

There are, roughly, three grades of mass planting—high, low, and intermediate—according to the habit of growth and amount of pruning done—high for background, low for foreground.

(a) Low Mass Plantings

ACALYPHA *Godseffiana*. T. See page 35.

ALLAMANDA *NERIFOLIA*. Bush Allamanda. T. This makes a low- to medium-sized shrub with bright yellow flowers about 2 inches across that are slightly darker than the more commonly known *A. benderonii* and *A. williamsii*, and also less flaring and more tubular. Just the thing to plant back of *Plumbago capensis*. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

OTHER VARIETIES OF ALLAMANDAS, listed under vines, can also be used with splendid showy effect as low shrubs.

CANNAS, useful in supplying great splashes of color. See page 47 for description, prices and treatment to avoid damage from worms.

CROTONS can be kept low with judicious pruning. See *Phyllaurea* on page 35.

DAEDALACANTHUS *NERVOSUS*. Blue Sage. T. India. A shrubby plant growing 2 to 4 feet high with large, coarse, dark green leaves and axillary spikes of deep blue flowers, coming in winter. Strong plants. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; heavier, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

EUPHORBIA *SPLENDENS*. Crown of Thorns. A fleshy-stemmed low-growing plant with dull spines along its full length; admirable for a sunny position on rocks, in vases, and the like. Flowers rich scarlet. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; larger, 50 cts. each.

HYDRANGEA *HORTENSIS*. French Hydrangeas. H. While wonderful pot or tub subjects, these are not very useful to the landscape artist in Florida because of their deciduous habit which causes them to at least partly shed their leaves in the winter months, which is just the time our plantings should look their best.



Azalea indica delights in a half-shady situation

In larger plantings, however, as in parks or private estates, several large groups in less prominent positions—especially where there is a good background growth already—may well be devoted to this subject in their several varieties. If well fertilized and watered, the gorgeous masses of bloom in April and May will be ample reward.

The color of the pink and blue sorts is variable according to the acidity of the soil: for blue color use plenty of humus and organic manures and add a little powdered alum to the soil; for pink, use lime and chemical fertilizers—no humus.

Prices on all varieties, greenhouse plants, not florist stock, in bloom. Nice young plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; extra heavy, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Florist stock, in bloom in April and May, double the above prices

AVALANCHE. Fine large white sort.

E. G. HILL. Large heads of clear pink or blue, depending on soil—a medium shade of color neither light nor dark. One of the most popular sorts.

GENERAL DE VIBRAYE. Large; bright rose or blue. Smaller size only.

MME. E. MOUILLÈRE. The most popular white in the North. Smaller size only.

MONTROSE. Said to be free, almost everblooming, pink.

MOUSSELINE. Color baby-blue when grown in acid soil.

THOMAS HOGG. The old standard white of the South for outdoor culture.

TROPHÉE. One of the new varieties recently produced, it is proving one of the most popular sorts for Easter forcing. The darkest colored flowers yet produced.

HYDRANGEA otaksa. H. Japan. While closely akin to the above, this species is quite different in many ways. Superior in foliage, it does not, however, equal them in bloom qualities. Color variable, pink or blue depending on the soil. Young plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; heavy, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

JACOBINA coccinea. Cardinal's Guard. T. Brazil. Low growing on poor soil in full sun, it is more properly classed with the intermediate subjects on page 31, which see.

JASMINUM *primulinum*. See page 25.

J. pubescens. See page 25.

LANTANAS. Much used in bedding work in the North, and make excellent dwarf subjects if cut to the ground in the fall and pruned back severely several times in the winter and spring. See page 31.

MORAEA iridioides. See page 49.

NANDINA *DOMESTICA*. H. Japan. A dwarf, upright-growing evergreen shrub with reed-like stems. Leaves tinged with red when young and develop beautiful bronze tones in winter. A very fine subject and rather rare. Small plants from pots, \$1.50 each.

PEDILANTHUS *TITHYMALOIDES*. Red-Bird Cactus. A low-growing, bushy bright-green, fleshy-stemmed plant, admirably suited to low border planting, especially in mixed plantings where extra tropical effects are sought, as in patios, around pools, etc., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

PITTOSPORUM *Tobira* and *Tobira* var. See p. 27 and 35.

PLUMBAGO *capensis*. See page 25.

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES



SHRUBS FOR MASS PLANTINGS, continued

RAPHIOLEPIS INDICA. Indian Hawthorn. **H.** Low-branched shrub with thick, roundish, evergreen leaves and pinkish white flowers, sweet-scented. This requires a soil of fairly heavy nature—it will not succeed on poor, thin lands. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; larger, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

SANSEVIERIAS. See page 50.

SEVERINIA buxifolia. See page 27.

STROBILANTHES (both species). See page 25.

TABERNAEMONTANA CASHMERE. Pinwheel Flower. **T. India.** This is one of the best white flowering shrubs we know, growing about 3 to 5 feet high. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

THUNBERGIA erecta and **erecta alba.** See page 25.

VIBURNUM suspensum. See page 25.

YUCCA filamentosa. See page 44.

ZAMIA integrifolia. See page 11.

(b) Intermediate Mass Plantings

ABELIA grandiflora. See page 24.

ARTOBOTRYS ODORATISSIMUS. False Ylang-Ylang, or Cinnamon Jasmine. **T. Asia.** A choice flowering shrub, semi-climbing in habit, valuable for planting against pergola columns and other support in extreme South Florida, with broad, glossy leaves and bearing yellow flowers with a delightful fragrance like that of ripe bananas and pineapples. The fruit is also highly fragrant but inedible. Fine plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

AZALEA INDICA. Indian or Chinese Azalea. **H.** If you happen to have a piece of hammock land on your property, especially one pitching off in a steep springy bank—and if you love flowers and brilliant colorings in great masses—then you are in luck! At strategic points along the path that winds through the woods, cut out areas of the underbrush and plant to Chinese Azaleas—the big-flowered ones that give great splashes of colorings to the winter and spring woodlands. You will be surprised to see dull, drab shadows spring into life and gaiety. Don't use any lime in planting—just plenty of well-rotted muck and manure, especially on the thinner, poorer soils. Of course, if you haven't such a woodland, do the next best thing—plant them on the shady side of your house or amongst the larger shrubs. While they rejoice in shady situations, they should not want for ample sunlight for best results, especially during the morning, and little extra attentions, such as fall applications of leaf-mold or something of the kind as a protecting mulch, will be well repaid by the added magnificence of the floral display in the spring. Our plants are all the large, single-flowered sorts, in white, pink, lavender, mauve, and shades of red, variegated, etc. Nice young plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10; heavy, \$2 each.

BOUGAINVILLEAS IN VARIETY. While more properly classified as vines, these wonderfully floriferous subjects, in varying shades of purple to crimson-lake-red, can be handled as shrubs if properly trained. The common *B. glabra sanderiana* is particularly shrubby in its growth and is the best of the group for this purpose. When planted in conjunction with floriferous white-flowered subjects, such as white oleanders or *Jasminum pubescens*, it is marvelously effective. See Vines for descriptions and prices.

CAESALPINIA PULCHERRIMA. Dwarf Poinciana, or Barbados Flower Fence. **T.** Tropics. A superb shrub 6 to 10 feet high, with elegant pinnate foliage, surmounted during the greatest portion of the year by great terminal clusters of the most gorgeous red and yellow flowers. A very showy plant, suitable for conservatories, for bedding out in summer at the North, and for permanent shrubberies in Florida and the Tropics. Nice young stock, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; larger, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

C. FLAVA. Yellow Dwarf Poinciana. **T.** Similar to the above but with pure yellow flowers. Small plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Callistemon. Bottle Brush Shrub

CALLISTEMON. Bottle Brush. These are particularly interesting shrubs for South Florida planting, doing especially well on our high-lands of the lake region without irrigation. The Callistemons are all quite hardy, standing temperatures under 25 degrees Fahr. The quantity of blossom-spikes may be increased by judicious fall pruning and occasional applications of commercial fertilizers.

C. LANCEOLATUS. **H.** Australia. A splendid shrub of willowy growth, reaching a height of 6 to 12 feet, with long, narrow leaves and bright red flowers in thick spikes resembling bottle-brushes, whence the name is derived. These are very attractive and last some time in perfection. Strong plants, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

C. RIGIDUS. **H.** Australia. Stiffly branched shrub, lower and more stocky in habit than the preceding, with narrow leaves, 3 to 4 inches long, and dense spikes of large, deep red flowers. Nice young plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100; larger, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA. Camellia (commonly called "Japonica"). **H.** China and Japan. A large shrub with glossy, elliptical, dark green leaves and large, showy, waxy flowers, suggesting the full-blown rose but more formal in design, ranging in colors from pure white through pinks to dark red. Does well through North Florida and the South generally, but not very well in South Florida and in this territory should be planted in partial shade or with eastern exposure, and given especial attention. Formerly imported from abroad, the plants are now almost unobtainable, and we count ourselves fortunate in being able to list small plants at \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

CATHA EDULIS. Khat. **T.** Arabia. The leaf of this remarkable shrub, filling the rôle for the Yemen Arab that the poppy flower does for the Chinese and the coca plant for the South American, is a stimulant like alcohol without the latter's deleterious effects. It makes a sturdy plant 5 to 10 feet high, its appearance varying with the characteristics of the soil in which it is grown, with red stems and dark, glossy, evergreen foliage much resembling the camellia. Very rare. Small plants, \$1 each.



TROPICAL PLANTING BOOK

SHRUBS FOR INTERMEDIATE MASS PLANTING, continued



Chinese Hibiscus. The double "Peachblow" pink variety

CESTRUM. This represents one of the most attractive groups of flowering shrubs for South Florida particularly, where the various members can be used to splendid advantage in landscape and general garden culture, not only because of the beautiful floral effect but because, to a large extent, they produce a wealth of bloom during the fall and winter months.

C. AURANTIACUM. T. Guatemala. A shrub with long, pendulous branches, soft oval leaves, and panicles of orange-yellow blossoms in profusion. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

C. DIURNUM. Day Jessamine. T. A large, quick-growing shrub of upright habit, growing well in poorest soils and producing quantities of small, tubular white flowers at intervals throughout the year; valuable for cut-flower work. This subject is desirable for seashore planting, growing right along the shore on the lower Florida Keys where it is subjected to severe salt spray. Nice young plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; heavier, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

C. NOCTURNUM. Night-blooming Jessamine. T. A large, rank-growing shrub with flowers greenish in color, opening about sundown, and emitting a very heavy fragrance. This blooms at intervals throughout the year. Nice young plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; heavier, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

CHALCAS paniculata. See page 24.

CLERODENDRUM SQUAMATUM. T. China. Considered one of the choicest of all stove-plants in England, this subject succeeds perfectly in the climate of South Florida. Flowers bright scarlet, produced in large, colored, branching panicles at frequent intervals throughout the year and followed by dark green berries with scarlet calyxes when ripe, and which hang on for some time, so that the bush presents an attractive appearance the year around. Small plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; larger, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

CORTADERIA selloana. See page 20.

CLEYERA JAPONICA. H. A smooth-leaved evergreen shrub of medium size, with fragrant, creamy white flowers. 50 cts.

CRYPTOSTEGIAS, both species. T. While properly vines, these can be used as striking subjects in the shrubbery border by giving them stake supports from which they will hang as a dense mass. See Vine Department.

DURANTA PLUMIERI. Golden Dewdrop. T. American Tropics. One of the most attractive shrubs of Florida gardens, of good size, reaching 10 to 15 feet, spreading, with graceful pendulous branches. Delicate lilac flowers borne in profusion in racemes toward the ends of the branches, blooming several times a year. The yellow fruits, like small pendent golden balls, also numerous, make a charming contrast with the flowers. This makes a very attractive foundation shrub when planted against a large building, as its small foliage and pendulous effect lend just the proper atmosphere for such location. Small plants, 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; larger, 35c. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

ELAEAGNUS REFLEXA. Climbing Oleaster. H. A remarkably vigorous climbing form of the Silver Thorn, making a scandent shrub, the younger twigs brown, the leaves green above and silvery beneath with a bronze cast. If given support will make a vigorous vine, though with systematic pruning such as all the *Elæagnus* should have, especially when young, it will mature into a very desirable shrub. Strong plants, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

EUGENIA uniflora. See page 26.

HAMELIA ERECTA. Scarlet Bush. T. American Tropics. This is a beautiful shrub for Florida planting, growing to 8 feet high, with attractive green foliage setting off the bright orange-scarlet flowers to advantage. In cool weather the foliage turns a rich bronze color or, in exposed situations, is shed entirely, to come out vigorously with the return of warmer weather. Not suited to exposed seashore planting. Young plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; larger, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

H. SPHÆROCARPA. T. An orange form of the above. Young plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS. Chinese Hibiscus. T. This is one of the most striking and satisfactory shrubs for Florida planting, and with the new varieties we have originated it is now possible for gardens to have a wide range of pink, red and salmon shades. The plant is of quick growth and while subject to frost injury, being frozen down under ordinary conditions at about 28 degrees Fahr., still it has strong powers of recuperation and will come right up and bloom again within a few months as vigorously as ever. Not only is this subject adapted to single and group planting but does exceedingly well in hedge formation, standing clipping well, and, where properly cared for in respect to fertilizing, makes a continuous sheet of dark green foliage and large, bright flowers.

NOTE ON FIELD-GROWN PLANTS: All field-grown Hibiscus will be cut back hard and defoliated and shipped with bare roots like citrus trees. When customer especially desires Hibiscus from the field to be balled, add 25 cts. to the price of each plant.

We have introduced a number of new forms of exquisite shades, some of which are noted in the following descriptions:

DOUBLE PINK. A very rich carmine-pink flower of lovely appearance, resembling a fine peony, but do not confuse with the light pink Peachblow. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; larger, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

DOUBLE SCARLET. A deep scarlet-colored flower of most attractive appearance. The plant is not so rapid in growth as the single-flowered varieties, but is free blooming. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; larger, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

EUTERPE. A large, single flower, the broad petals yellow with small reddish veins, shading through a delicate violet into the intense red center. Yellow beneath with prominent veins, shading into white toward the calyx. Leaves delicately veined and rather small. General effect of flower is salmon; profuse bloomer. Strong stock, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; extra-large, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; heavier, 50 cts. each; heavy, field-grown stock, \$1 each, \$9 for 10, \$85 per 100.

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES



SHRUBS FOR INTERMEDIATE MASSED PLANTING, continued

MELPOMENE. Large, single flower of beautiful satiny pink, with darker pink nerves and deep crimson center. Petals colored half pale yellow and half pale pink on under side where the prominent nerves give it a crepe-like appearance. Succeeds best in partial shade as the full exposure to the sun seems to destroy part of the delicate coloring. Our most beautiful new variety. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

PEACHBLOW. A very beautiful double flower of a pale pink color, with dark center. Do not confuse the dark carmine-pink variety, Double Pink, with this. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; \$25 per 100; heavier, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100; heavy, field-grown stock, \$1 each, \$9 for 10, \$85 per 100.

PSYCHE. Dainty, rich scarlet-red blossom, very small, open form, petals curved upward and outward, with edges deeply cut and the entire surfaces of a crepe-like texture. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

SCHIZOPETALUS. A small single flower with peculiarly cut and twisted petals, pinkish red in general color. Flowers droop over gracefully, like a fuchsia. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

SINGLE SCARLET. The most gorgeous sort we grow, with flaming flowers at all seasons. The best sort for hedge work, especially if it is to be sheared. Strong stock, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; extra heavy, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; heavy, field-grown stock, \$1 each, \$9 for 10, \$85 per 100.

TERPSICHORE. Medium-sized, single flower, with crepe-like light pink petals having numerous darker pink veins, all shading to the dark red center. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; heavier, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; heavy field-grown stock, \$1 each, \$9 for 10, \$85 per 100.

THALIA. A single flower with silky, crepe-like pink petals and burnt sienna center; light pink and cream on reverse side. Very dainty. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; larger, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; heavy, field-grown stock, \$1 each, \$9 for 10, \$85 per 100.

URANIA. Large, single flower; petals light salmon, with faint pink nerves and lovely light pink center; lighter beneath and nerves prominent; has a crepe-like effect. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; larger, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; strong, field-grown stock, \$1 each, \$9 for 10, \$85 per 100.

VENUS. One of the nicest varieties we have, a free-growing sort with large, attractive foliage, and a profuse bloomer. Magnificent, large, open flower, single, 6 inches across, very pale pink with satiny-pink veins, center of flower an irregularly margined, prominent crimson "eye." 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

WHITE WINGS. A single-flowered sort. When first open the flower is a very pale pink, which rapidly fades to white. Something very choice. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Standard Hibiscus

Hibiscus trained to a straight single stalk, 4 to 5 feet tall, like the "standard" roses of the North, make excellent formal decorative plants and tub specimens for terraces, garden walks, and the like, and we hope soon to be able to offer our entire assortment in this form. This year we have beautiful plants of Peachblow and Single Scarlet at \$5 each.

ILLICIAM ANISATUM. East Indian Anise. H. Japan. A handsome, broad-leaved, evergreen shrub of large size, 10 to 12 feet high, about as hardy as the camellia. The aromatic foliage is fragrant when bruised. One of the very finest of all border shrubs as far as foliage values are concerned. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; larger, \$1 each \$9 for 10; very heavy, \$2 each; specimens in tubs, \$5 each.

IXORA. This genus includes a wide range of very showy-flowered tropical shrubs of which the following varieties are especially well suited to South Florida planting and for conservatories in more northerly latitudes, not only for their heads of bright flowers but for the glossy, ornamental green foliage as well. The flowers generally are characterized as small and in dense corymbs or "heads," and, though showy, of a waxy finish distinctive and attractive.

I. LUTEA. T. One of the loveliest of the group, with flowers of a clear waxy-yellow color. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

I. INCARNATA. Flame-of-the-Woods. T. Flowers in gorgeous umbels of a waxy-red color. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

JACOBINIA COCCINEA. Cardinal's Guard. T. Brazil. An erect, shrubby herb growing about 4 feet high, with broad, elliptic, glossy green leaves and crimson flowers in terminal spikes, blooming constantly. Valuable as a border plant and for planting along streams and ponds and in moist woods. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; larger, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

JASMINUM FLORIDUM. H. Japan. A new variety of the hardy type, resembling *J. primulinum* in foliage but of more vigorous, upright growth. Very promising. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

J. REVOLUTUM. H. India. Perhaps the finest of all the bush Jasminums, upright in growth, dark green foliage, and blooming quite freely in the summer with bright yellow, fragrant blossoms. Young plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

LANTANA. Tropical America. A genus of very gorgeous shrubby plants, all of which grow to perfection in Florida, on almost any kind of soil. If frozen back they come up from the roots better than ever and are soon in flower. We have several choice varieties, all 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

ALBA PERFECTA. The best white with only a faint suggestion of yellow.

AURORA. Pink with yellow center.

JACOB SCHULTZ (Grand Sultan). The best red and one of the most brilliant, opens orange and then turns a most intense red.

PURPLE TRAILING. See Vines, page 42.

TETHYS. A dwarf, free-blooming yellow. One of our most popular sorts.

LAUROCERASUS caroliniana. See page 26.

LAWSONIA. See page 25.

LEONOTIS LEONURUS. Lion's Tail. T. South Africa. A quick-growing, rather tender shrubby plant, growing 3 to 6 feet high, with hairy stems, soft foliage and queer, heavy tufted spikes of orange-yellow flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

LIGUSTRUM. See page 26.

MALVAVISCUS ARBOREUS. Turk's Cap. T. A very attractive shrub, related to hibiscus, of vigorous growth, with light green leaves of large size. The scarlet flowers hang pendent, never fully opening, and, while especially floriferous in the winter, it is in more or less constant bloom throughout the year. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; larger, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; heavier, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

MYRTUS COMMUNIS. Sweet Myrtle. H. South Europe. An erect shrub with fine foliage, very fragrant, and white flowers about an inch across. A splendid shrub for Florida, but should be in a sunny location. Balled from open ground. November to March only, \$1.25 each.

OSMANTHUS FRAGRANS. (*Olea fragrans*.) Sweet, or Tea Olive. H. China and Japan. It is with a great deal of pleasure that we offer again a limited supply of this well-known subject. \$1 each.

PANICUM palmifolium. See page 20.

PITTOSPORUM Tobira. See page 27.

PHYLLANTHUS nivosus purpureus. See page 25.

PSIDIUM cattleianum. See page 27.

Other Varieties of Guavas. See Fruit Department.

PUNICA Granatum. See page 57.

RHODOMYRTUS tomentosus. See page 25.

RUSSELLIA JUNCEA. Coral Plant or Fountain Plant. T. Central America. A very attractive variation from the more common types of shrubs, to which it makes a pleasing contrast, with its wiry, rush-like pendulous branches and tiny green leaves. The plant is almost continuously in bloom with quantities of small, tubular coral-red flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

TROPICAL PLANTING BOOK

SHRUBS FOR MASS PLANTING, continued

TABERNAEMONTANA CORONARIA, fl. pl. Crape Jessamine or Rose Bay. T. India. A beautiful shrub, growing to 8 feet high, with dark, glossy green foliage, and large, pure white, double night-scented flowers produced at intervals through the year. Makes a splendid ornamental hedge, not defensive. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; heavier, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; extra heavy, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

T. GRANDIFOLIA. Large-leaved Rose Bay. T. Tropics. A magnificent shrub, much larger and more vigorous than the former, though not quite so floriferous, with very handsome, large glossy leaves of a beautiful shade of green. One of the best subjects we know for massing and as an intermediate background. Flowers of good size and substance, double, pure white. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; heavier, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; extra heavy, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

TECOMA CAPENSIS. T. This is a true vine, yet by heading back from year to year it makes a valuable scarlet-orange-flowered shrub of handsome pinnate foliage. See Vines.

THEA SINENSIS. Tea Plant. H. While this is best known as furnishing the tea leaves of commerce, it is a valuable hardy shrub of medium-sized, coarse foliage and compact, bushy growth, with white flowers an inch across. Small pot-plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

THEVETIA NEREIFOLIA. Trumpet Flower. T. Tropical America. (The seeds are known as "Lucky Seeds" and the fruits as "Tiger Apples.") An attractive shrub reaching 6 to 10 feet, with narrow, shining leaves 4 to 6 inches long, and bell-shaped, yellow flowers 3 inches long. This will stand some frost. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

THUYA, ROSEDALE HYBRID. A very unique and handsome dwarf species of *Arborvitæ*, with dark blue-green foliage, sometimes of a bronze cast. Of dense habit and conical shape. Plants from pots, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; from open ground, November to March only, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



The royal purple Tibouchina semidecandra

TIBOUCHINA SEMIDECANDRA. Princess Flower. T. Brazil. Without a doubt one of the loveliest flowered shrubs for the Florida garden. While of rather straggling habit, it can be kept in good shape by pruning. It grows from 6 to 10 feet high, and has soft velvety foliage of rich color, turning bronze before dropping. But it is the flower that is the "crowning beauty"—a wonderful, rich, royal purple flower, the most striking purple we know, and nearly 3 inches across. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; extra-heavy boxed plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10; large tub plants, \$2.50 each.

VIBURNUM ODORATISSIMUM. H. China. An evergreen shrub of great merit all over the Lower South, doing well even in South Florida, and attaining a height of 6 to 10 feet. The leaves are large and glossy green, of good color and substance, and the fragrant flowers come in late spring. We urge the use of this with others of its type for getting a permanent border planting of good texture, such as pittosporums, *Ligustrum lucidum* and *L. nepalense*, and the like. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; heavy boxed plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

V. ODORATISSIMUM NANUM. See page 25.

WARNERIA AUGUSTA. (*Gardenia florida*.) *Gardenia* or Cape Jasmine. H. China. A splendid broad-leaved evergreen shrub, 6 to 8 feet high, with very dark green, glossy foliage and magnificent waxy white flowers of good size and exceedingly fragrant. Nice young pot-plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; heavier, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; extra heavy, 75 cts. each; field-grown, November to March only, very heavy, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

(c) Larger Mass Plantings

This, like all other classifications, is suggestive rather than intended as complete. As in the foregoing two groups, all these subjects are susceptible to special treatment, as pruning, which might place them in the medium, or even small-sized group—this final decision must rest with the planter. We make this suggestion as a help to those not familiar with the subjects.

ACACIA FARNESIANA. Popinac. H. Tropics and subtropics. A much-branched shrub some 10 to 20 feet high, of open structure, with very fine pinnate foliage, giving a thin, airy effect. Does exceedingly well close to salt water and because of its character is excellent for lending an effect of distance. Nice young plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; larger, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

ACALYPHA HISPIDA. Chenille Plant. T. A striking subject with broad green foliage and bright red flower-spikes resembling "chenille," about 2 feet long, pendent from the axils of the leaves. Fast-growing plant, attaining 10 feet in height; blooms throughout the year, beginning when very small, even as a pot subject. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; heavier, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; boxed plants, \$1 each.

ASSONIA PUNCTATA. Rose Bouquet. T. An open, somewhat straggling grower, with large, coarse leaves. The umbels, or flower-heads, consist of fewer flowers than *A. Wallichii* but larger and of a deeper shade of pink, coming in December and January. A splendid shrub for big, open borders in Florida and the Tropics, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; heavier, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

A. WALLICHII. Pink Ball. T. Madagascar. This makes a large shrub or small tree up to 30 feet high, with large, velvety cordate leaves and lovely pink flowers in large, compact, drooping "heads" in winter. A very showy plant when in bloom. An especially fine subject for the big open border where it can have plenty of room to develop. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; heavier, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10; tubbed specimens, trained to standards, \$3.50 each.

BAMBOOS in variety. See page 19.

BIXA ORELLANA. Anatto. T. A large handsome shrub, with large, clean, heart-shaped leaves and numerous rosy-pink flowers, followed by bur-like pods. Produces anatto dye of commerce. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES



SHRUBS FOR LARGER MASS PLANTINGS, continued

CAMPHOR. See *Cinnamomum*, page 13.

CARYOPHYLLUS Jambos. See *Trees*, page 53.

CASSIA beariana. See page 15.

COFFEA ARABICA. Arabian or Commercial Coffee. T. A splendid decorative plant and valuable ornamental shrub for extreme South Florida and the Tropics. The broad, evergreen, dark glossy green leaves resemble chestnut foliage and the shrubs, or small trees, are a profusion of elegant white blossoms in the spring. Later the coffee berries turn bright scarlet as they ripen, making a striking and beautiful picture. We have several of the best commercial strains in stock in the following kinds and prices: **Murta** and **San Ramon**, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

DATURA ARBOREA. Angel's Trumpet. T. Peru and Chile. A large shrub, tree-like in growth, attaining 10 to 12 feet. The large, pendulous, fragrant white flowers are long, trumpet-shaped and open in the evening. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; heavier, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

EUGENIA HOOKERIANA. Bush Cherry. ST. (?) Australia. This is by all odds one of the most promising shrubs that we have added to our lists for a long time. Just how hardy it will prove is still a matter for conjecture, but we know that it is not in the tropical class and probably it will prove sufficiently hardy over most of the state for general planting. It makes a large shrub, horizontal branching, with glossy green elliptical leaves about 2½ inches long, and bearing attractive red fruits. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; larger \$1 each.

FICUS rubiginosa. See page 14.

LAGERSTROEMIA FLOS-REGINÆ. Queen Crape Myrtle. T. India. This is, without a doubt, one of the most magnificent of our introductions. It is a tree reaching 50 to 60 feet in height, with magnificent foliage and gigantic panicles of mauve flowers, nodding on the ends of the strong, graceful shoots; usually seen as a shrub blooming when small. The petals of the large individual flowers are of the crepe-like texture of the common, hardier type of Crape Myrtle, only much larger. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

L. INDICA. Crape Myrtle. H. China and India. Too much cannot be said in praise of this beautiful deciduous Indian shrub. The masses of flowers are profusely borne from spring until autumn, on small as well as large plants. A splendid plant for bedding out, even in the North where it gives perfect satisfaction. Grand for hedges, single specimens, or masses in general southern planting.

One-year plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100; 5 to 7 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10, \$75 per 100.

Carmine. Sometimes catalogued as "Crimson." An exceedingly bright-colored flower. This variety was propagated from the choicest plant out of a large lot of Indian seedlings of our importation dating from 1886. The general favorite.

Pink. The old-fashioned sort so generally grown around southern homesteads.

Purple. A light purple flower, varying in shade with soil conditions. Blooms best in July and August.

White. (In small supply.) 50 cts.

MELASTOMA MOLKENBOERII. Lady's Favor. T. Java. A large shrub, 15 to 20 feet high, with attractive, deeply veined leaves and beautiful mauve flowers. Very ornamental and adapted to extreme South Florida planting generally, but not doing well on high, dry, thirsty soil. Blooms when very small. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; extra-heavy boxed plants, \$1 each.

M. ALBA. T. A white form of the above. Works splendidly with tibouchina, which see. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; boxed plants, \$1 each.

MICHELIA fuscata. See page 27.

MONTANOA HIBISCIFOLIA. Tree Daisy. A tall, shrubby plant, suggesting a giant daisy in growth, with myriads of composite flowers in winter having white rays with light yellow center or "eye." 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; larger, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

MYRICA cerifera. See page 27.

NERIUM OLEANDER. Oleander. H. So many people, we have found, objected to this subject because they have only been accustomed to seeing great, scraggly, big-caned, ugly specimens in deserted hedge-rows or odd corners, the miscrable victims of unpardonable neglect. As a matter of fact, this is one of the very loveliest of all flowering shrubs for general Florida planting and along the Gulf Coast generally, and the fact that it will grow in almost any soil and under almost any condition in the state makes it more than doubly valuable. It is true that it will not be uninjured by cold in the more northerly sections, in severe freezes, but there is considerable difference in the relative hardiness of the different sorts and, even when killed down occasionally, it comes right back under good culture and flowers freely as before. The following varieties are more hardy than the others: **Carneum**, **Frederick Guibert**, **Dr. Goltz**, **Savort**, **Single White**, **De Brun**.

While not suited for sheared hedge-work, they make splendid informal hedges—a double hedge of white Oleander background with single scarlet hibiscus foreground, or **Carneum** Oleander with pink Hibiscus foreground, and the like, make wonderfully effective enclosures for formal gardens, as screens for fences, and many other useful purposes. The flowers come in a wide range of color and in great profusion during the spring months, and some sorts bloom more or less throughout the summer. All shades make a splendid effect with the grey-green foliage which, even when there is no bloom, is attractive on properly kept specimens. The great trouble in the case of the Oleander—and indeed with most of our tropical shrubbery—is that the owner does not use the pruning shears! People who in the North would not think of neglecting their shrubs seem to take it for granted that under tropical conditions plants should grow and thrive and look well all the year round and under all conditions without any care. As a matter of fact they should receive as much attention here as elsewhere and under some conditions even more.



The Oleander. One of the few most indispensable shrubs for Florida planting



TROPICAL PLANTING BOOK

SHRUBS FOR MASS PLANTINGS, continued

In the North the Oleander used to be widely grown as a tub plant; for long it was neglected, but again there is a revived interest being shown in the plant for this purpose and this should increase as the range of desirable colorings develops. Oleanders can be handled at any time of the year, though for the colder sections of the state we recommend spring planting, as with most tropical shrubs that are affected by low temperatures.

PRICES OF OLEANDERS

FANCY SORTS: *Atropurpureum Plenum* (Double Red), \$1 each, \$9 for 10; *Mrs. F. Roeding*, \$1.50 each. These prices are irrespective of size, although we will, of course, always supply the largest available.

STANDARD SORTS:

Height	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.....	50	4 00	35 00
5 to 7 ft., heavy.....	1 00	9 00	85 00
Specimens, very heavy.....	2 50	22 50	200 00

SPECIAL NOTICE.—As it is almost humanly impossible to keep our stock fully up to demand in every size of every variety, we reserve the right to substitute the nearest available size unless definite instructions to the contrary are given in your order.

ATROPURPUREUM PLENUM. Double purplish crimson flower, with occasional narrow white stripes. The deepest red Oleander. See price list of fancy sorts.

CALIFORNIA. Single, medium-sized flower; petals whitish, tinged pink, with bright yellow throat striped carmine.

CARNEUM. Single, flesh-colored flower with pink lines in throat; very floriferous.

DR. GOLFIN. Magnificent large single flower, bright cerise-red in color; faintly fragrant. Fine and floriferous.

FREDERICK GUIBERT. Single; light pink; crimson throat.

MME. PLANCHON. Double; rosy lilac in color.

MME. SAHUT. Semi-double; pale rose, striped white.

MADONNA GRANDIFLORA. Pure white; double; of large size; very fragrant. The best of the double whites.

MRS. F. ROEDING. One of the very finest sorts, having heavy clusters of large, double, salmon-pink blossoms, freely produced. See price list of fancy sorts.

SAVORT. Small, double, pale pink flower; very fine and floriferous. A strong, upright grower; hardy and desirable.

SINGLE CREAM. Flowers rather small in size, but profuse.



Acalypha Mosaica. The Fire Dragon. Rich, coppery red foliage

SINGLE PINK. Shell-pink, scented flowers, borne in very large trusses. A grand variety.

SINGLE WHITE. A very hardy sort; profuse bloomer, and altogether fine. The old reliable white variety.

SPLENDENS. The old-fashioned, double, rosy pink variety. Splendid large flowers in heavy trusses; sweet-scented.

SPLENDENS VARIEGATA. Same as preceding except that the leaves are marked with creamy-white variegations.

RAPHIOLEPIS indica. See page 29.

SCHINUS TEREBINTHIFOLIUS. Brazilian Pepper.

ST. This is not the pepper tree of California, making a large, scrambling shrub rather than a tree. Under proper treatment, especially in respect to pruning, it makes a strikingly attractive subject, with its coarsely compound leaves of dark green and great masses of scarlet berries in winter and spring. It is especially valuable as a large shrub in big, open borders and grows well under most average conditions. It will not thrive if exposed to salt spray and strong winds along the seashore. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; heavier, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

SESBANIA PUNICEA. H. A leguminous shrub, deciduous, allied to caesalpinia, of very quick growth. Leaves compound; flowers brilliant orange-scarlet, freely borne during most of the warmer weather in attractive, drooping racemes. Because of its deciduous habit, being bare and unsightly during the colder months, we recommend using it rather back in large borders where its brilliant coloring will make a better show because of the situation and during the winter its unattractive appearance will not be so conspicuous. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

STENOLOBIUM STANS. Yellow Elder. T. A quick-growing upright shrub of large size with compound leaves and terminal clusters of intensely fragrant, golden yellow flowers blooming in the autumn. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. STANS SAMBUCIFOLIA. T. Similar to the preceding except in its habit of blooming in the spring as well as in the autumn, making it valuable for our winter residents' grounds. Nice young plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; heavier, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

TETRAPANAX PAPIRIFERA. Rice-Paper

Plant. H. China. The large leaves are palmate, silvery on under side and exceedingly handsome. The plant grows upright like a palm, seldom branching, to a height of 8 to 12 feet, and in early winter throws out feathery spikes of bloom several feet in length. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

THUYA ORIENTALIS. Arborvitæ. H. A coniferous evergreen, conical in form, with flat foliage, more or less strongly scented, and dark green in color. Not particularly recommended because of its cold northern atmosphere, but can be used in backgrounds with other conifers. Grown only in open ground and can be moved only in the November to March dormant period. Young plants, 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each, \$18 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$3 each. 25 cts. extra per plant if balling is desired.

Group IV. Variegated-leaved Shrubs

As a rule we do not use much if any variegated foliage in mass plantings, unless something like *Ligustrum nepalense variegatum* which is so obscurely variegated as not to be conspicuously obtrusive. Strongly variegated plants are not, as a rule, natural in the sense of normal—they must be considered more or less in the light of curiosities and as such should be used with great care. They can be used at times to telling effect, but we certainly suggest the exercise of great caution, as many a fairly good planting has been spoiled with them—there is such

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES



SHRUBS FOR LARGER MASS PLANTINGS. *continued*

a temptation to use them in tropical planting because of the "noise" they create. It should be remembered that good taste is better expressed in more quiet tones of greens, relying more on the flowers for the color relief. If you wish, use *variegated foliage*, but exercise care and discrimination.

ACALYPHA GODSEFFIANA. T. A dwarf-growing species, 3 to 4 feet high, with broad, bright green leaves margined yellow and more or less suffused with pink. An attractive subject of special value for mixing with fern borders *with discretion*, in patio plantings, and at other points. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; larger, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

A. MARGINATA. Copper-leaf. T. The largest sort in the genus, growing in open ground up to 8 feet high; fast growing. Leaves green, margined with varying shades of red, pink, and cream. In cool weather is exceptionally gorgeous. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; larger, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; extra large, \$1 each.

A. MOSAICA. Fire Dragon. T. Mosaic-leaved. A most gorgeous plant, with curiously marked foliage showing all shades of green, yellow, and red. Very attractive planted among green-foliaged plants. A fine plant 4 to 6 feet high. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; larger, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; heavy, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

A. TRICOLOR. Mandarin's Gown. T. Resembling the preceding, but with regular foliage, mostly of a rich red effect. A grand plant 6 to 8 feet high and an excellent sort to plant with green-foliaged shrubs for contrast. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; larger, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

ELAEAGNUS PUNGENS VARIEGATA. Golden-leaved Oleaster. H. A splendid evergreen shrub up to 6 feet high, with brown branches and bright green leaves beautifully blotched with golden yellow. The fruit is quite desirable, somewhat resembling cranberries, and ripening in early spring. 50 cts. each.

PHYLLANTHUS NIVOSUS ROSEO-PICTUS. Snow Bush. T. Shrub with loose, rather wiry branches, somewhat zigzag. Leaves compound, mottled with white and pink. A charming plant for low hedges or borders, especially in quite dark surroundings where it serves to brighten up wonderfully. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; larger, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

PHYLLAUREA VARIEGATA. Crotons. T. Splendid shrubby plants with variegated foliage, both narrow and broad, requiring plenty

of heat and moisture. No other genus of decorative plants can furnish such a variety of color. In very formal plantings where it is desired to have formal masses of bedding plants but of more permanent character, nothing serves better to give a delirious riot of color than Crotons. They grow well in tubs and can be used in hotel lobbies and similar places to give a bright, tropical effect to good advantage, requiring only normal care for good results.

MIXED PLANTS, not labeled, small size, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; larger, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

In addition to the varieties listed below, we can supply nice plants of a great many other named varieties at prices ranging from 50 cts. to \$1 each, and made-up decorative specimens at \$1.50 to \$5 each.

AMABILE. Broad-leaved, of slow growth, very highly colored, showing pink, purple, green, and yellow. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; larger, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

AUREO-MACULATUM. Very small and narrow foliage; green, spotted yellow. A rather tall grower, it is excellent for the centers of beds. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; larger, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

GENERAL PAGET. Leaves extremely broad, green and yellow; a superb show variety. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

PICTURATUM. Narrow, long leaves, green, carmine, yellow, orange, etc. Very rich colored. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; larger, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; extra large, \$1 each.

ROBERT CRAIG. Glowing orange-red to dark red and green. A very striking sort which is unexcelled where rich color effects are desired. 50 cts. each.

VEITCHII. Broad-leaved, green, pink, and crimson. 35c. each, \$3 for 10; larger, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

WEISMANNI. Leaves rather narrow; green barred and blotched yellow, with pink or red stems. One of the best yellow varieties. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA VARIEGATUM. H. A rare form of the type (see page 27) but not so strong a grower, being more dwarf, with lighter green foliage variegated with creamy white. Valuable in certain situations to touch up a dark place or bring out a dark planting. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100; larger, \$1 each, \$9 for 10; very heavy, \$1.50 each.

Group V. The Rose

No flower today is deservedly more popular than the Rose—the Queen of Flowers—and yet, strange to say, Florida—foremost of all the states in the Union in climatic advantages—has perhaps fewer Roses than any of her sister commonwealths. True, there are certain natural climatic disadvantages here, such as our hot and wet summers and sandy soils for example, but with our present-day knowledge of root-stocks and especially adapted varieties these natural obstacles can no longer be offered as excuses. If one has "the will to win" and will follow directions carefully, one may raise as fine Roses in Florida as in any state of the Union!

Cultural Directions—Please Read Carefully

First.—From forty years' experience of our own, and from years of observation of the attempts of others, it appears axiomatic that Roses cannot be grown with continuing success in this state upon their own roots.

Second.—Do not buy budded or grafted Roses in the North or West that are not on root-stocks adapted to our local conditions. Japanese Multiflora is the only commonly used northern root-stock that, from years of trial, has yet demonstrated its fitness for this climate, and this only under certain conditions as given on page 36.



White Killarney Roses

TROPICAL PLANTING BOOK

THE ROSE, continued

Third.—Rose bushes must be planted deep. The point of union where budded or grafted should be at least 2 to 3 inches below the general soil level. This keeps the roots under more even moisture conditions and serves to discourage sprouting from below the graft or bud. Any shoots that do come up from the old stock should be removed at once.

Fourth.—The soil should be made as rich as possible and deep, and fertilizing should be done several times a year. Roses should be grown in beds, just as a vegetable-garden would be handled; don't plant them out as single specimens over the lawn. Enrich the soil with rotted manure, preferably, or other organic material, and if possible make applications of liquid manure during the main growing season. In the winter and spring bone meal is also especially valuable for Roses and other flowering subjects.

Fifth.—See that the plants never want for moisture at the roots; keep the soil moist to a depth of 2 feet at all times, if possible. On the other hand, do not plant your Roses in a position where the soil becomes "soggy" during the summer months or they will surely drown out.

Sixth.—More roses are lost, perhaps, through injudicious summer care than through any other cause. Roses by nature grow only a part of the year and rest and store up vitality at other seasons. Our Florida winters, being more nearly like the native climate of Roses, just suits their needs and they come into active growth at this time. They must therefore rest during the summer months when conditions are very unfavorable for them. Do not then try to force them into growth the year round. Do not apply fertilizer after June 1 until ready to give them their pruning back and working out in the fall—certainly not before October. See that the ground is well drained, to take off all surplus water during the rainy season. To shade the ground and prevent danger of scalding, make a heavy mulch of dead leaves and straw around each plant or over the bed as a whole (do not use moss).

Special Announcement. After years of experiment and observation we are forced to the conclusion that *there is no one root-stock suitable for all the different varieties of soil and location in this state.* There is, however, no necessity for more than two. All locations, therefore, may be divided roughly into two classes: (1) Those of ordinarily rich soil where the ground is at least comparatively moist, and (2) those unusually high, dry, light soils that have so long proven adamant to the Rose-grower.

For the first there is no root-stock which has proven better adapted than the "Texas Wax" (*Rosa odorata*) which we have tested for a number of years and grow now almost to the exclusion of any other variety of root-stock.

For the second locality, the Japanese Multiflora root has been found far superior. It will not, however, stand the slightest suggestion of excess moisture, and is not so well able to withstand the extreme summer climate as is the Texas Wax. For those localities, however, which have been proven unsuited to Wax root, we most heartily recommend the Multiflora root-stock.

The varieties marked with an asterisk () below can be furnished on Multiflora roots*

PRICES: 2-yr. heavy field-grown stock, December to February shipment. Novelties and new sorts, \$1 each, \$9 for 10, \$80 per 100. Standard bush and climbing sorts, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10, \$60 per 100.
For Multiflora root-stock add 25 cts. per plant.



New Rose, Mrs. Chas. Bell

Pot-grown, April to October shipment, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10, \$100 per 100, irrespective of variety or root-stock. We will have most of the regular standard sorts and possibly a few of the novelties. Write for complete list in the spring.

Abbreviations: Ben., Bengal; Bour., Bourbon; Brac., Bracteata; HP., Hybrid Perpetual; HT., Hybrid Tea; HW., Hybrid Wichuraiana; Læv., Lævigata; Nois., Noisette; Per., Pernetiana; T., Tea.

Novelties and Newer Varieties

We have made an especial effort to bring our selection of novelties up to date, and offer in this catalogue the result of our comprehensive work in this field. So many of the northern and western Roses are not adapted to our climate. Actual trial under Florida conditions is an essential before commencing propagation, so a variety will be "new" to this state several years after it is first introduced in the North or abroad.

BUSH ROSES

Mrs. Charles Bell. HT. "The new shell-pink Radiance." A sport from Pink Radiance, this is a valuable addition to the Radiance family which seem as a whole to be best suited of all varieties to our peculiar climate. Really superior to Radiance in growth and fragrance, it has shadings of shell-pink on a salmon background that give an exquisite color not equaled by any other Rose of our collection. A superb cut-flower variety, as are all the Radiance family.

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES



NOVELTY AND NEW BUSH ROSES, continued

***BETTY. HT.** A peculiar shade of coppery rose, overspread with golden yellow, the blooms being extra large, full, globular and fragrant. The plants are vigorous and bloom all season, particularly during the winter months.

***COLUMBIA. HT.** "*The Gem of the Garden.*" An American Rose, producing buds of a lively and beautiful pink which becomes brighter and more intense as the blooms mature. One of the most popular varieties in the North, it does well enough even under the handicap of our hot and wet summers to justify a place in every Rose-garden, but does not, of course, compare with its success in the North.

***CRUSADER. HT.** An American Rose, producing freely large crimson-red flowers, lighter in the center. Being a very new Rose, it has not been tested sufficiently to know fully how successful it will be, but it gives promise of being the free-blooming dark red Rose so long desired.

***EDWARD MAWLEY. HT.** Another proven success in Florida, this free-blooming red Rose is an excellent cut-flower variety and is preferred by many to Red Radiance, which is high praise indeed.

***FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. HT.** An American Rose that differs from any other Hybrid Tea in its immense size, the regular arrangement of its petals, and its rich crimson-red color. The plant is sturdy and a good bloomer, both in spring and fall.

***GORGEOUS. HT.** Orange-yellow, veined reddish copper—a unique and beautiful combination—with large, full and well-formed flowers on vigorous plants.

***JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. HT.** Of somewhat the same color as Radiance, it has larger flowers which are not so cup-shaped and of heavier petalage. A very popular northern variety it is proving well adapted to Florida conditions, especially in their second season. Fine for cutting.

***LAURENT CARLE. HT.** Large, moderately full flowers of brilliant velvety crimson showing unusual beauty and substance. One of the best red Roses and a good winter bloomer. A fine cut-flower variety.

***LUXEMBOURG (Grand Duchesse Marie Adelaide). Per.** Orange-yellow flowers of perfect form, with a delicate perfume; fine long buds on erect stems. A little darker color than Sunburst, and a trifle better bloomer.

***MISS LOLITA ARMOUR. Per.** Pernetiana Roses, as a rule, are not at all suited to our climate, having a bad tendency to die back in the hot summers, which is the reason we do not list the famous Los Angeles. Perhaps because of a larger admixture of Tea blood the Miss Lolita Armour, however, is not so subject to this trouble. Shading from yellow to orange and copper hues, this is a truly remarkable Rose in spite of a bad tendency of the buds to somewhat hang their heads. Winner of the Bagatelle (Paris) prize in 1921, the highest Rose-honor in the world.

***MRS. AARON WARD. HT.** Long and shapely buds of most attractive quality, opening into semi-double cup-shaped flowers of deep Indian yellow, agreeably varied and shaded. The plant is a good grower and knows no season, because it blooms early, all the time, and late, and is, in fact, one of the most desirable and dependable Roses.

***MRS. JOHN COOK. HT.** A new Rose not fully tried as yet but shows much promise. Of a naturally dwarf growth, it cannot be compared in this respect to most of the Roses we list, but its ivory-white flowers of perfect shape, comparatively freely borne, give it a value disproportionate to its size. Should be included in every large Rose-garden where there is space enough to try out some of the unusual varieties.

***NATALIE BÖTTNER. HT.** At last! A good white Rose for cutting. Masquerading under a light yellow description in the North, this variety was not even tested in Florida till a short time ago, and for some reason comes an excellent white in this location instead of light yellow as in the North. A free bloomer, especially in the summer months, this variety shows more promise than almost any other variety in our assortment.

***W. C. GAUNT. HT.** Another new variety showing promise of being the long-desired dark red Rose. It is brilliant velvety vermilion, the reflexed guard petals tipped scarlet, and the outside of the petals deep satiny crimson-maroon. A very strong-growing, bushy plant with medium-sized, perfectly formed flowers comparatively freely borne. The large, beech-green foliage adds greatly to its attractiveness. Always admired where exhibited.

CLIMBERS

***DR. W. VAN FLEET. HW.** A new hybrid Wichuraiana climber especially valuable for pergolas because of its wonderful glossy foliage borne freely and not likely to drop off in summer as does that of other climbers. Blooming only in the spring, it must be a year old before blooming but is well worth waiting for. Long-pointed buds of a clear pink color.

***CL. GRUSS AN TEPLITZ.** A climbing form of this well-known bush Rose. The reddest of the red, and freely borne, but of no value for cutting.

***SILVER MOON. HW.** Another Hybrid Wichuraiana, like Dr. Van Fleet excellent for pergola use and of even heavier growth and foliage. A wonderful Rose at bloom-time, with its large, pure white blossoms, sometimes fully 4 inches in diameter, and bright yellow stamens which add piquancy to the whole effect.

Standard Varieties

The best of over one hundred standard old varieties grown for years in this territory and proven successes on any average soil.

BUSH ROSES

***ALEXANDER HILL GRAY (Yellow Maman Cochet). T.** Flowers clear, lemon-yellow, large, and of perfect formation. Strong, upright growth. One of the best yellow Roses.

***BRIDE. T.** A dainty pure white but requires strong land for vigorous growth.

***COUNTESS OF GOSFORD. HT.** One of the few Roses of an even color throughout—a clear salmon-pink. Remarkable for its freedom of bloom and is excellent for cutting.

***DUCHESSE DE BRABANT. T.** Shell-pink, shaded carmine. A splendid, free-flowering, vigorous sort, and an old favorite.

***ETOILE DE FRANCE (Star of France). HT.** Intensely brilliant crimson, with the center cerise-red. A deliciously sweet-scented Rose. The flowers are large, of cupped form, very full and abundantly produced the entire season. One of the most popular dark reds and always in short supply because of the excessive demand.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. See page 38

TROPICAL PLANTING BOOK

STANDARD ROSES, continued

EUGENE E. MARLITT. HT. A grand garden Rose—none better, being exceptionally healthy, vigorous and free blooming. Flowers large, very double, a rich, bright crimson; fragrant.

***FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI** (White American Beauty). **HP** A splendid pure white Rose of very large size, blooming usually singly on strong stems; in cutting these cut almost to the ground to induce strong flowering shoots. One of the freest blooming of the Hybrid Perpetual class, but blooms very little in the winter months.

GENERAL-SUPERIOR ARNOLD JANSSEN. HT. Deep, glowing carmine. The flowers come on strong stems, suitable for cutting. Buds are long, finely formed, and the color of the open flowers is very effective.

***GEORGE ARENDS** (Pink American Beauty). **HP.** A much better shade of pink than Paul Neyron and has a wonderful fragrance.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. HT. A free and regular bloomer of large size, pure white, on long stems; good for cutting.

***KILLARNEY. HT.** Flowers intensely fragrant. The buds are large, long, and pointed. Color is exquisite—a brilliant imperial pink. It is only semi-double and opens out very quickly, the petals hanging on for some time in this position, making it an excellent cut-flower when cut in the bud and allowed to open in the vase.

***LADY ALICE STANLEY. HT.** Color, coral-rose, the inside of the petals shading to flesh-pink. Grand for bedding. Makes splendid, large, full flowers.

***LADY ASHTOWN. HT.** Pale rose, shading to yellow at base of petals. Flowers large, full, and pointed. An ideal Rose.

LADY HILLINGDON. T. Makes exquisite buds of deep apricot-yellow, shading to orange. Deliciously fragrant. A perfectly formed flower and free-blooming, but not so heavy petaled as some.

***LADY PIRRIE. HT.** A popular Hybrid Tea Rose of reddish-salmon color, with inside of petals apricot. Has good form and is a vigorous, upright grower.

LOUIS PHILIPPE. Ben. Another old favorite. In bloom all the year, and this endearing quality, with the rich velvety crimson of its blooms, perpetuates its name among Rose-lovers. A bed of these is always bright. Strong, spreading habit.

***MAMAN COCHET. T.** Color, rich rosy pink, shaded silvery rose on outer petals; elegantly pointed buds on long stems. Fine for cutting.

MAMAN COCHET, WHITE. T. Identical with the pink, except in color which is a pure white, with the outer petals tinged deep pink on the reverse side. Lasts well when cut.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE. T. One of the best of the older varieties. Exquisitely beautiful pale canary-yellow shading to creamy white, with edges tinted pale rose. Strong, sturdy grower; constant bloomer. Most desirable. Spreading habit. Is often used as a white Rose as it gives that effect unless compared with some other white.

MINNIE FRANCES. T. One of the few Roses originated in Florida, this variety is especially adapted, and is a healthy, vigorous grower blooming freely throughout the year. A fine deep rose-pink color. Best for the garden, it is also useful for cutting.

MME. JENNY GILLEMOT (Yellow Killarney). **HT.** Canary-yellow with dark golden shadings. Long, pointed buds, opening large. Medium upright growth.

MME. LAMBARD. T. One of the old favorites that no one is willing to be without. No garden complete without them. Vigorous grower; free bloomer; spreading habit. Buds rich deep pink, the open flower changing to lighter shades.

MME. MÉLANIE SOUPERT. HT. A salmon-yellow Rose, shaded pink. Buds very long and beautiful. A strong grower and free bloomer.

PAUL NEYRON. HP. Enormous blooms, perhaps the largest in cultivation. Deep rose-pink, full double flowers on heavy stems; spicy fragrance. An old favorite, but because of its perpetual bloom not very free blooming. It does well, though, in the summer when other Roses are out of bloom.

***RADIANCE. HT.** Stands among the best half-dozen Roses for all America because of its continuous production of lovely light silvery pink flowers, with beautiful suffusions of deeper color. The plant is upright, vigorous, and disease-resistant, and may be relied upon to produce flowers under all conditions. Probably the best sort of American origin.

RED RADIANCE. HT. Even better than the parent Radiance in habit, and of a lovely bright red color on its great globular flowers, which come on heavy individual canes throughout the year. A notable and superb Rose of American origin.

SUNBURST. HT. The most popular Rose introduced in recent years. Long, pointed buds of richest coppery yellow, shading to golden yellow. A dream in intense colorings that has produced a sensation wherever introduced. You cannot afford to be without this Rose. Small, spreading growth. It requires especially good culture.

***WELLESLEY. HT.** A beautiful shade of pink, the outside petals being very bright pink in color and reverse of silvery shadings. Healthy, strong, upright grower; free bloomer. One of the best all-purpose roses.

***WHITE KILLARNEY. HT.** A white form of this popular favorite much used by northern florists. It is little more double than the parent Killarney, but it still must be cut while in the bud as the flowers open out very quickly.

***WILLIAM R. SMITH. HT.** Exquisite blendings of soft pinks and cream tints. Full, well-formed flowers. Worthy a place in best selected gardens. Rank grower of tall, spreading habit.

CLIMBERS

ANEMONE. Læv. The Pink Cherokee, one of our introductions from England a few years ago. Flowers a beautiful shade of light pink, with a satiny sheen. It is useful for hedges, as are also the following:

CHEROKEE. Læv. A strong native climber; single white flowers usually appearing in January through the spring. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

CLIMBING BRIDESMAID. Cl. T. Beautiful pink, with yellow shading in center.

CLIMBING CLOTILDE SOUPERT. T-Poly. White with delicate flesh tones; very double and most fragrant; blooms in clusters. An old favorite; fine for pergolas.

CLIMBING DEVONIENSIS. Cl. T. "The Magnolia Rose." A strong climber with extra-large pale pink flowers.

CLIMBING HELEN GOULD (Cl. Balduin). Cl. HT. A fine Rose of a rose-crimson color; very double.

CLIMBING MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. Cl. HT. Vigorous climber, producing abundance of large, cup-shaped blooms of most beautiful delicate pink color. No collection is complete without this splendid variety.

CLIMBING PERLE DES JARDINS. Cl. T. Probably the best yellow climbing Rose, supplanting Marechal Niel in its better form and color, holding flowers up on stiffer stems.

CLIMBING PINK KILLARNEY. Cl. HT. A vigorous climbing form of this popular variety; very free blooming and fine for cutting in bud.

CLIMBING SOUVENIR OF WOOTTON. Cl. T. One of the best of the red climbers. Blooms large and full. Crimson shaded with almost violet-crimson. Strong grower, good foliage, and profuse, constant bloomer.

ESTELLE PRADEL. Cl. Nois. A lovely pure white Rose of medium size; fragrant. A strong climber; very useful on pillars or pergolas.

MACARTNEY. Brac. A rampant climbing Rose with small evergreen leaves; flowers large, single, pure white. Makes an impenetrable hedge. 1-yr., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10; 2-yr., 35c. each, \$3 for 10.

MARECHAL NIEL. Cl. Nois. The great favorite in the South. Rich yellow.

RAMONA. Læv. The new Red Cherokee, a magnificent production of South California. This is a sport from Anemone, of the same type, but with splendid carmine-crimson flowers.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. Cl. T. Holds its place as the finest red climber that we know. The buds are cherry-red, large, and pointed, and the large, open flowers are no less beautiful. A fine growing sort.



Flame vine on garden lattice

Vines and Creepers

MORE AND MORE are planters coming to understand and appreciate the value of "ground-covers" in many situations, either where a good sod is unobtainable or where vines covering the ground would be more attractive. Vines for this purpose are much used in the North, but the subjects that serve well there do not thrive in Florida under our tropical conditions. Following is a selected list of subjects of special interest and value for covering banks or partially shady ground or other situation where the moisture—either natural or artificial—is sufficient to keep them in a good growing condition until well established: Allamandas both, Bignonias both, *Euonymus radicans acutus*, *Ficus pumila* and *F. villosa*, Gelsemium, Nintooa, Pyrostegia, Smilax, Trachelospermum, Purple Trailing Lantana, *Zebrina pendula*.

Trees, Palms and shrubbery of course come first, as they form the framework of the garden picture, but more finish will be needed later and vines are very valuable for this purpose. On the home they serve to soften the sharp angles and lines of the building and by the very nature of their growth they become identified with the architecture of the structure itself, making it a more normal and intimate feature of the landscape. They help to make unsightly but usually necessary fences more tolerable, hiding their artificial and abnormal characteristics. By erecting a framework on which they can climb, they soon form a quick and efficient screen for unsightly views or buildings, and on pergolas, arbors, and the like, they are naturally invaluable.

In planting they should be given the same consideration in respect to preparation of the ground and fertilizing as would be accorded any shrub. Around buildings they should not be planted in the drip of the eaves, as with our heavy rains and light soils, the earth is soon washed away from the roots, especially here in Florida.

A very suitable planting arrangement, where one wants the vines to quickly shade a window, is to erect a double inverted U-support of small pipe, elbows used at the turns, one "U" close to the house wall and window, the other farther out, and wire stretched between on which the vines can be trained. The ends of the pipe should be sunk in small concrete blocks to steady the supports.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Plants in this Department may be transplanted at any time of the year.

Those marked **T** are tropical or subtropical and are suited to greenhouse, living-room, warm offices, for planting out in the Tropics and the extreme lower South, where slight protection may be necessary. Those marked **H** are more hardy and suited generally to Florida and Gulf Coast planting. All need a wire or other support except Bignonias, Euonymus, Ficus, Hedera, Pyrostegia and Tecoma; these cling to any solid support and are ideal for covering brick, stone, or cement-finished walls, lending a charming air to homes, churches, schools, or any buildings, robbing them of the forbidding, prison-like aspect of the usual modern structure.

For fragrance try Deguelia, Nintooa, Pereskia, Gelsemium, Jasminum, Trachelospermum, Cereus.

The following vines are in bloom in the November to March period: Bougainvillea, Bignonia, Gelsemium, Tecoma, Jasminum, Pyrostegia, Cereus, Ipomoea, Trachelospermum.

For coast planting try Cryptostegia, Passiflora, Trachelospermum.



TROPICAL PLANTING BOOK

Group I. Vines Which Stick to Any Good Surface Unaided

This class of vines will adhere to wood, brick, cement, and the like—though we do not recommend them for wood that needs painting from time to time, for obvious reasons.

BIGNONIA UNGUIS-CATI. Cat's Claw Vine. H. An elegant, very fast-growing vine, though of delicate appearance, exceptionally fine for covering stone or brick houses of darker shade or white, but does not harmonize well with most shades of yellow brick. The splendid bright golden yellow flowers are about 2 inches across and borne in profusion in early spring. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

B. VENUSTA. See *Pyrostegia*.

EUONYMUS RADICANS ACUTUS. H. A splendid new introduction with small foliage and of vigorous growth when established. Much better than the old *E. radicans* type. It does well in a variety of soils and clings to any support unaided and will make a good ground-cover. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; large plants, grown on stakes, 50 cts. each.

FICUS PUMILA (*F. repens*). Creeping or Climbing Fig. H. Orient. This is the very finest subject now grown in Florida for covering stucco, brick, or other masonry. The leaves are small, dark gray-green, and with the slender woody growth stick very flat and close to the surface, making a network or tracery of green over the entire surface. Once established, after a few months, it makes a very vigorous growth and soon covers a considerable area. When grown on walls it will stand a great deal of frost. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; larger, grown on stake, 60 cts. each, \$5.50 for 10.

F. VILLOSA. H. A stronger grower, with larger leaves than the preceding species, and perhaps not so hardy. 50 cts. each; larger, on stakes, 75 cts. each.

HEDERA HELIX. English Ivy. H. Europe to Asia. Ornamental, woody, root-climbing vine, valuable for its handsome, large, evergreen foliage. It clings well to brick or masonry, but in Florida should be planted only on the north or shady walls of buildings. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

PYROSTEGIA VENUSTA (*Bignonia venusta*). Flame Vine. T. Brazil. Without a doubt this vine attracts more attention in Florida than any other, even than the bougainvilleas. In many sections of South Florida it covers huge pine trees, fences, buildings and the like, and when in bloom in winter appears to be a mass of flames. The vine is exceptionally vigorous, reaching 80 feet or more, and clinging tight to any support unaided after securing a little foothold. The foliage is a good green and the orange-red tubular flowers are borne in dense clusters and greatest profusion in winter and oftentimes are followed by a lighter crop in May or June. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; heavier, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; extra large, in light boxes, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

TECOMA RADICANS. Trumpet Creeper. H. This hardy vine of the North is found growing well over Florida. While a comparatively slow grower, it succeeds exceptionally well under cultivation. The foliage is compound—and deciduous—and the dark orange-red flowers, 2 inches across, are borne in profuse clusters. It does especially well when planted near trees, over which it scrambles easily. When in leaf and flower it is attractive and when without foliage, it is not conspicuous. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Group II. Vines That Are Valuable for Use on Palmetto and Other Tree Trunks

It frequently happens that there are not sufficient opportunities for the use of vines on the buildings of a property, in which case "scrub oaks" and other poorer specimens of trees, as well as tall Palmetto trunks, can be utilized to very good advantage. In fact, not only can one get the benefit of the vines, but the trees are invested with a charm and character that they would frequently otherwise lack. The following list is suggested as especially adapted to this purpose, but they will all require a little start in the nature of a wire or stout string fastened to a stake driven in the ground and also to the tree trunk. Once started the vines will take care of themselves. All in Group I can be utilized, though not so desirable as the following:

BOUGAINVILLEAS. To those still unfamiliar with the wonderful new varieties of this glorious subject the name "Bougainvillea" brings only to mind the old-fashioned magenta-purple *B. glabra sanderiana*. But there are some new colors now that are so wonderful in tone and value and so very distinctive that we urge every planter to carefully consider the following list. Needless to say they should not be planted together—one should decide on the color effect wanted at any given point and plant only to the variety that will give it most successfully.

B. BRAZILIENSIS. T. Brazil. Brilliant light purple; flowers in late spring most heavily. For general description, see *B. glabra sanderiana*. \$2 each.

B. CRIMSON LAKE. T. By most people who know it, this is considered the finest coloring of all—a rich, glowing crimson, later overcast with purple shades, altogether beyond adequate description. It is especially useful for planting at pergolas and for running up into small trees, and the like. The brilliant red color of this, mingling with the gray-green foliage of the Turkey Oak of the high sandy ridges of Central Florida, is particularly attractive. \$1 each, \$9 for 10, \$85 per 100; larger, trained on stakes, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; extra-heavy, box-grown, \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

B. GLABRA SANDERIANA. Paper Flower. T. Brazil. A very showy-flowered woody climber covered with great masses of magenta-purple "flowers" (in reality the bracts, with tiny yellow flowers in center) which are borne in profusion during the greater part of the year, more especially during the winter and spring months. It may be handled either as a shrub, in which form it is particularly effective as a low hedge running along the top of a cement retaining wall, or as a vine on per-

golas, small trees, and the like, or it may be trained as a large shrub in standard form by proper pruning. It has frequently been used with telling effect to cover old or unsightly fences. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; larger, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

B. ROSA CATALINA. An especially notable sort of recent acquisition, which under glass, or in certain partly shaded positions, is a light pink, without any trace of purple; when in full sun this is comparable to an American Beauty Rose, in color—a splendid bright rose, almost crimson. Box-grown plants, \$5 each.

B. SPECTABILIS. T. Brazil. This variety has "flowers" of much greater size and deeper purple—really finer than the preceding. It does not bloom so young, however, and flowers in spring only. \$1 each; larger, in boxes, \$2 each.

B. SPECTABILIS LATERITIA. T. True red is the nearest description of this color that could be given—not scarlet, nor deep pink, but real red. In shade it assumes a somewhat lighter shade, of course. The bracts are large and like all of this genus are borne in greatest profusion, making veritable bouquets of bloom during the winter blossoming season. \$2.50 each; larger, in boxes, \$4 each.

CEREUS BOECKMANNI. Night-Blooming Cereus. T. A desirable white variety, 5 to 6 inches across, that will stand freezing temperatures. 50 cts.

C. TRIANGULARIS. Strawberry Pear. T. This is also a Night-Blooming Cereus, resembling the preceding, and sometimes called Strawberry Pear from the handsome fruit. Stems three-sided. Flowers very fragrant, from 6 to 8 inches across. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES



VINES AND CREEPERS, continued

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS. Carolina Yellow Jessamine. H. Southeast United States. Well-known woody twiner bearing glossy, evergreen foliage and a profusion of pure yellow, bell-shaped, very fragrant flowers in winter. Very desirable for covering fences and also as a ground-cover. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; extra-strong, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

JASMINUM GRANDIFLORUM. Catalonian Jasmine. T. India. Beautiful bright green pinnate leaves, and intensely fragrant flowers, pure white when open. Evergreen and almost a constant bloomer. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS. Coral Honey-suckle. H. Native. High-climbing, broad-leaved, hardy vine, with tubular, usually scarlet flowers. Especially attractive when interplanted with other vines for contrast. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; larger, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

NINTOOA JAPONICA. Hall's Japan Honey-suckle. H. Japan. A very strong grower, with handsome foliage. Fine for covering rocks, the ground, or for trellises. The flowers are pure white, changing to creamy yellow, fragrant, and are almost ever-blooming. We have found it particularly interesting when used to scramble up the smooth trunks of palmetto trees, serving to soften the lines and stiffness characteristic of the single specimens on lawns. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; heavier, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

PITHECOCTENIUM CLEMATIDIUM. Monkey's Comb. H. South America. Attractive climbing plant with rather delicate foliage and pure white tubular flowers, in clusters. Blooms in spring. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

P. MURICATUM. T. More tender than preceding, but an exceedingly strong grower. Flowers cream color and buff. Foliage rather coarse and heavy. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

POTHOS AUREUS. Hunter's Robe. T. An interesting climbing aroid, especially useful for planting on tree trunks, attaching itself by aerial roots. The leaves are variegated light green and yellow. 50 cts. each.

PYROSTEGIA venusta. See page 40.

THUNBERGIA GRANDIFLORA. Sky Flower. T. India. This vine has increased more rapidly in popularity in Florida than any other subject—and once you see it you will understand why. It is a very rapid grower, making a showing quicker than any other woody vine we know, under normal conditions, with beautiful, large, soft, pointed leaves and a succession of splendid pale lavender-blue flowers throughout the year. The individual blossoms are fully 3 inches across, resembling a bignonia in form, and hang pendent in clusters of several each. This is one you will love on first sight, and no matter where you live in peninsular Florida you should have one if you can make suitable place for it—even if frozen down, it comes right up and is soon blooming freely again. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; larger, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



The Everblooming Blue Thunbergia grandiflora

TRACHELOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES. Confederate Jessamine. H. China. If you have a palmetto tree out on your lawn—especially one having the roots of the leaves still on the trunk—plant one of these vines against it and see how well you like it in a year or two. You won't take it out for anything! Once given a little start it climbs readily enough, and vigorously. The foliage is small, the leaves thick and leathery and dark green. The flowers, borne only in the spring, are produced in uncountable numbers, pure white and intensely fragrant. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; larger, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

T. JASMINOIDES VARIEGATUM. H. Leaves variegated with white and sometimes with pink. 75 cts. each.

VANILLA PLANIFOLIA. Commercial Vanilla. T. Of interest more as a curiosity than for any real decorative value it has, this tall-climbing, succulent vine that furnishes the Vanilla Beans of the trade is a true orchid. It puts out roots from the stems by which it fastens itself to any support and makes an interesting addition to shady woodland or thicket in extreme South Florida. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Group III. Vines for Porches, Trellises, Etc.

All of Group II can be used, as well as the following:

ALLAMANDA HENDERSONII. Golden Trumpet. T. One of the most gorgeous tropical plants grown in Florida; may be trained either as a vine or shrub, and will grow well up into the southern edge of our Gulf States, as the loss of top by frost is very quickly remedied by a few weeks of spring weather. Glossy green, broad leaves; flowers constantly produced 4 to 5 inches across, pure golden yellow. Makes a charming combination with strong blue tones. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; larger, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

A. WILLIAMSII. Canary Flower. T. This is similar to preceding species except in size of flower, which is only about 3 inches across, and sometimes a trifle fragrant. Exceedingly floriferous. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS. Chain of Love Vine. Rosa de Montana or "Pink Vine." T. Mexico. Plant one of these against that ugly fence corner and see the bees come tumbling over themselves to compete for the nectar contained in the glowing pink flowers! A vigorous grower, with beautiful heart-shaped leaves and large, graceful racemes of flowers most of the year in Florida. Not attractive during coolest weather. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

ASPARAGUS FALCATUS. Sickle Thorn. ST. A very large new climbing plant, with dark green coarse leaves and masses of scented white flowers at intervals. Shoots attain a length of 20 to 25 feet. Fine outdoors in Florida. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; larger, 50 cts. ea., \$4.50 for 10.



TROPICAL PLANTING BOOK

VINES AND CREEPERS, continued

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS. (Erroneously called "Asparagus Fern.") **Lace Asparagus.** ST. A very fine, fern-leaved climbing plant, particularly adapted for bouquets and all cut-flower work, etc. Lasts for days without water. May be grown outdoors in Florida and warm regions. A fine pot-plant for any climate. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10; heavier, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

BEAUMONTIA GRANDIFLORA. Herald's Trumpet. T. India. A strong-growing, woody vine, with heavy foliage and clusters of immense trumpet-shaped white flowers, resembling Easter lilies, only larger, coming in early spring. A magnificent subject for South Florida planting, especially on massive pergolas. Plants layered. \$1 each.

BIGNONIA SPECIOSA. Love Charm. H. South America. A magnificent vine, with glossy, dark green leaves and great clusters of large, purplish, trumpet-shaped flowers blooming here from March to May. A fast grower and free bloomer. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

B. VENUSTA. See *Pyrostegia*, page 40.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. Japanese Clematis. H. Rather an open-growing vine with airy appearance. This is smothered in spring with a cloud of small white flowers, delicately scented. 50c. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CLERODENDRUM THOMSONÆ. Bag Flower. (C. *balfouri*.) T. West Africa. Quick-growing; of unusual merit; flowers bright scarlet, enclosed partly in a bag-like calyx of pure white. The flowers last for many weeks and are produced in quantity. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; larger, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CRYPTOSTEGIA GRANDIFLORA. Large Flowered Rubber Vine. T. An open grower; leaves simple, shining; flowers reddish purple, funnel-shaped and about 3 inches across. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

C. MADAGASCARIENSIS. Rubber Vine. T. Madagascar. A strong-growing, woody vine that with a little support will make a shrub-like growth. Leaves glossy green and showy, flowers are pinkish, 2½ to 3 inches across. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

CYDISTA ÆQUINOCTIALIS. Equinox Flower. ST. This is a new and choice subject, bearing clusters of light purple tubular flowers two or three times yearly, and not just at the equinoxes. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

DEGUELIA TIMORIENSIS. Malay Jewel Vine. T. A very vigorous vine from Timor bearing long spikes of pure white, sweet-scented flowers in enormous profusion in summer and autumn. 25 cts. each.

DIOSCOREA SP. Air Potato. T. Rampant grower, suitable for porches, or where a quick cover is desired. Leaves large, glossy green, strongly nerved. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

GLORIOSA SUPERBA. Climbing Lily. H. Africa and Asia. A gorgeous lily-like plant climbing from 6 to 10 feet high, and bearing a profusion of scarlet and yellow flowers during the summer and fall. Is a first-class ornament for a screen or to grow over shrubs or palm trunks, but prefers full sun exposure. Tubers available only in winter and early spring. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

IPOMOEA HORSFALLIÆ BRIGGSII. Brazilian Glory. T. A wonderful vine with an abundance of deeply cut, waxy, dark green leaves. Its greatest period of bloom is December, but for weeks in advance the showy, deep carmine-crimson flower buds are swelling. A second though lighter crop of bloom comes in June. Rare and exceedingly desirable. \$1 each.

I. LEARII. "Heavenly Blue" Morning-Glory. This is an everbloomer, and the large flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, remain open almost all day. 35c. each, \$3 for 10; larger, in boxes, \$1.

JASMINUM gracillimum, and **J. pubescens,** refer to page 25.

J. SAMBAC, Grand Duke. T. A very double-flowered Jessamine. The blooms are frequently 2½ inches wide and intensely fragrant. Foliage is dark green and shining. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

J. SAMBAC, Maid of Orleans. T. Semi-double flowers, 1¼ to 2 inches wide, very fragrant; constantly in flower. Fine, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

LANTANA. Purple Trailing. T. This fine-foliaged trailing plant makes a most excellent ground cover for sloping banks and like situations. The mauve-purple flowers are in roundish umbels, very numerous and borne at all seasons of the year. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

PASSIFLORA edulis. See page 56.

PERESKIA ACULEATA. Lemon Vine, or Barbados Gooseberry. T. A climbing cactus with true leaves and producing edible fruit. Stems fleshy, with spines at the base of each leaf. Very fast grower; much used as a stock upon which to graft epiphyllums and other low-growing cacti. Flowers borne periodically in immense numbers; 1½ inches wide, of a creamy white, with a green tinge. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

PETREA VOLUBILIS. Queen's Wreath. T. American Tropics. The rough, harsh leaves are evergreen, of medium size and produced on twining woody growth. The flowers are borne in profusion in long-branched panicles of exquisite shades of purplish blue, the calyx grayish blue, with the corolla almost royal purple. The vine is in bloom throughout the warmer months, though at its best in spring and early summer. Strong plants from layers, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

PORANA PANICULATA. Snow Creeper. T. India. A strong, shrubby climber, every branchlet terminating with a panicle of innumerable small white flowers. These hang like bunches of grapes, and are exquisite with Antigonon, either grown together or in cut flower decorations. It blooms but once a year, and then in wonderful quantity, during the autumn. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

QUISQUALIS INDICA. Rangoon Creeper. T. Malaya. A large twining shrub of rapid growth, having a profusion of star-shaped flowers in bunches on long stems. The flowers are white in the morning, changing to red before night; have a rich, fruity fragrance. One of the finest subjects we know for the South Florida porch. Strong vines, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

SMILAX. Greenbrier or Bamboo Creeper. H. Native. Don't confound the name with the greenhouse vine, myrsiphyllum. This hardy plant is prickly and bears quantities of black or green berries; the cut masses of vines are used in large decorations, being shipped from the South largely. Most interesting as a climber over low oak trees, and the like, where it will make a splendid mass of bright green foliage. Strong roots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

SOLANUM SEAFORTHIANUM. T. West Indies. A medium-sized delicate vine with compound leaves and bunches of pale lavender-blue flowers, which are followed by scarlet berries greatly liked by birds. Called in Mexico "Tomatillo." Especially attractive when grown on garden or other screen lattice work. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; larger, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. WENDLANDII. Paradise Flower. T. Costa Rica. A very large vine with coarse pinnate leaves, but most elegant, lilac-blue, sometimes sky-blue, flowers borne in great clusters 10 to 15 inches across, and lasting well. This is one of the quickest growing vines we have and what is of more especial value it does exceptionally well on the poorest lands, growing with greatest vigor on the seashore on newly filled-in land that is little better than plain beach sand. We recommend it highly for any place where it is sufficiently hardy. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; extra-large, in boxes, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

TECOMA CAPENSIS. Cape Honeysuckle. T. South Africa. A strong-growing shrubby climber, with elegant pinnate leaves and producing constantly clusters of bright scarlet-orange, showy flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; heavier, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

T. RICASOLENIA. T. Attractive vine with flowers of good size, white with reddish striped throats. Known in California as *T. mackennii rosea*, this may be found in a good many choice collections, flowering freely a large part of the year. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

THUNBERGIA FRAGRANS. Mountain Creeper. T. India. This lovely slender-stemmed, twining vine with its dark green leaves and pure white flowers is valuable as a ground-cover with slight overhead protection. Is doing nicely in pine sapling growths. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; larger, in boxes, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



The tropical garden of succulents

Decorative Subjects

THE PROPER USE of this class of plants is probably as little understood as that of the Tuberous and Bulbous type, and because of their prominent characteristics and the fact that they are used rather as specimen subjects occupying prominent positions, it becomes all the more necessary that special care and thought should be exercised in planning for their positions in the landscape scheme. While they can frequently be used for grouping, they are not as a rule adapted to mass plantings—as a matter of fact, they are most effective when used in connection with mass plantings. Frequently continuous masses of foliage tend to become more or less monotonous and lacking in that tropical definition that it is so important to secure in the Florida and southern garden, and the use of such plants as Agaves, Pandanus, Yuccas, etc., planted at the ends of long groups along their undulating lines, will serve to offset this and bring out expression as no other classes of subjects can.

Group I. Plants for Securing Picturesque Tropical Landscape Effects

AGAVE. The Agaves, or Century Plants, are among the most striking and picturesque that can be used for securing tropical effects in the southern garden. They are particularly valuable when used in conjunction with the ornamental grasses and the bamboos, for which they make a pleasing foil in texture yet preserve the harmony of growth. We suggest them as single specimens in corners of masses or terminations of long borders or in small groups. As they thrive on the thinnest and poorest of our sandy lands the range of usefulness is very great. Where very formal effects are desired, as in vases at entrances or long terraces, they are invaluable and cannot be excelled. Several species are of economic value in the Tropics, but not as yet in the United States.

A. AMERICANA VARIEGATA. Striped Century Plant. This is the large, grotesque plant with twisted leaves, dark green and striped yellow on the edges, so frequently seen in the tropical garden. Young plants, \$1 and \$2 each; specimens, \$3 to \$5 each.

A. MIRADORENSIS. Dwarf Century Plant. A rare form of particular value in patio and similar situations where its small size is well suited. The leaves are short and compact, recurring beautifully, the whole plant growing about 2 feet high and sending up a flower-stalk about 12 feet high. \$1 each.

A. NEGLECTA. Blue Century Plant. Rich, blue-green leaves, wide and gracefully recurved. The handsomest large sort in our collection, and fairly hardy. A magnificent plant, beautiful in all sizes, and fine for all decorative purposes. Fine plants, with beautiful leaves. 25, 50, and 75 cts. each.

A. SISALANA. Sisal Hemp. Mexico. Unlike the former, the leaves of this sort are straight and swordlike in character. They are more severe in effect and therefore can be used to better advantage in securing truly formal effects. This is the species that has proved so valuable in Yucatan where it is

grown for its high-grade fiber. We can furnish this in large quantities to those interested in starting extensive plantings. Prices on application. Other prices, 12 to 18 inches high, at 25 to 50 cts.; smaller, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$6 per 100.

CARICA PAPAYA. Papaw, or Papaya. While this is most generally known for its fruit, it has special decorative value because of its large, palmate leaves which are handsome in form, as well as for its upright habit of growth in single trunk. See page 56.

CURCULIGO RECURVATA. Weevil Plant. East Indies. A broad-leaved plant growing about 4 feet high, with broad leaves very closely resembling seedling palm leaves or *Panicum palmifolium*. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

EUPHORBIA PULCHERRIMA. Poinsettia. This wonderful plant, now so generally grown throughout Florida, even where subject to continual freezing, is too common to need description. Because of its large scarlet bracts, it is a particularly hard subject to use satisfactorily with other colors, and great care should be exercised in its use. As the plants lose their green leaves, as a rule, they are likely to look like leggy scarecrows just at the time we would have them at their best. Our suggestion therefore would be that they be always planted in the rear of heavy borders of green-leaved plants, from which they can thrust their brilliant heads of flaring red bracts. (The plants we offer are simply nursery stock, and not florist stock in bloom.) 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; larger, 50 cts. and \$1 each.

DOUBLE POINSETTIA. Many prefer this to the common single form. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; extra heavy, in boxes, \$1 each.

WHITE POINSETTIA. The showy bracts are creamy white instead of flaming red. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.



TROPICAL PLANTING BOOK

DECORATIVE PLANTS FOR TROPICAL LANDSCAPE EFFECTS, continued

FURCRAEA LINDENII. A splendid, variegated, agave-like plant of peculiarly elegant appearance. The broad stripes of white show off very clearly. Rare new plant of recent acquisition, valuable as a house-plant. 35c. each, \$3 for 10; larger, 50c. each, \$4.50 for 10.

PANDANUS UTILIS. Screw Pine. This well-known variety resembles a pineapple plant when small, having leaves with small red spines along the edges. A very symmetrical and handsome plant. Beautiful plants in several sizes. 25c. each, \$2 for 10; larger, \$1 each.

P. VEITCHII. Ribbon Plant. A magnificent plant, the broad leaves striped with creamy white and more erect than the preceding. Of special value for securing tropical effects in patios and for use in vases, window-boxes, and the like, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; larger, 50 cts. each. Specimens priced on application.

RAVENALA MADAGASCARIENSIS. Travelers' Tree. Madagascar. Has a trunk like a palm, with large, heavy, smooth leaves, two-ranked, something like banana leaves. \$1 each; larger, \$2.50 each.

YUCCA ALOIFOLIA. Spanish Bayonet; Spanish Dagger. Probably not hardy north of Middle Georgia. Flowers resemble those of *Y. filamentosa* but are borne on a shorter stalk. Stem sometimes 10 to 20 feet high. Very ornamental even when small. Will bear neglect. This is an interesting plant for border-work, introducing along streams, and in other ways adding interesting and tropical touches to the landscape. Because of its great resistance to salt spray and considerable wind it is highly useful in the development of the water-front garden along the seashore, especially on newly filled land. 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 each.

Y. FILAMENTOSA. Bear-Grass. A low-grower with tough leaves about a foot long. The tall flower-spikes stand erect to a height of 4 to 6 feet, carrying a large number of beautiful greenish white bell-shaped flowers about 2 inches across. Should have a place in every planting of any size. This is hardly all the way up to Chicago and invaluable in very many situations—just adding the right touch, with its tall, majestic spikes of flowers resembling a candelabra in form. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; larger, 35 and 50 cts. each.

Group II. Window- and Porch-Box Plants

This is another much-neglected phase of ornamental gardening in Florida. In spite of the fact that nowhere in the country can so large a number of plants be successfully grown and for so long a period in porch- and window-boxes as here, the average northern town of any enterprise in gardening matters makes far more and better showing during the few summer months than we do. And there is nothing difficult about the whole matter—anyone can mix up some good rich loamy soil and put it in boxes that anyone a little handy with tools can make—and after that there is practically nothing to it, but to see that the plants never suffer for water. Add a tablespoonful or so of ordinary household ammonia to each bucket of water every couple of weeks, especially as the plants fill up the boxes with roots—it will be found a great help in keeping them green and growing well.

AECHMEA MARIÆ-REGINÆ. Costa Rica. A broad-leaved air-plant. The leaves are thin and light green; spikes and flowers brilliant scarlet, the individual flowers tipped with light blue. \$1 each.

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS. Lace Asparagus. This vigorous-growing plant, with foliage of feathery delicacy, frequently misnamed "Asparagus Fern," is a subject of special value for this purpose. See, also, page 42.

A. SPRENGERI. An indispensable addition to the florist's collection, particularly for growing in baskets, pedestals, and window-boxes, so that the long shoots may hang. It makes an exquisite combination of green foliage and scarlet berries. 15c. each, \$1.25 for 10; larger, 25 and 50c. each; baskets, \$2.50.

AZALEAS for shady situations. See page 29.

BEGONIA MACROPHYLLA. Strong-growing species with leaves of enormous size, flowers white on tall stems above the foliage. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

B. SEMPERFLORENS. A small plant with almost white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

COLEUS. Succulent, brightly variegated foliage plants, admirably adapted for bedding out or for window- or porch-boxes. We can furnish them in mixed standard and trailing varieties at 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8.50 per 100.

DRACAENA MASSANGIANA. A broad-leaved plant which when young has yellow variegation. It requires warmhouse treatment in the North and, like all *Dracænas*, gives a very rich tropical appearance. \$1 each.

D. TERMINALIS ROSEA. Smaller than the preceding, with rich rose and red tints in the foliage. 75 cts. each.

EPIPHYLLUM TRUNCATUM. Crab-claw Cactus. A fine house plant, the succulent growths falling downward over the sides of pot or hanging-basket. Flowers come in midwinter and are very freely produced, of a rich, deep pink. Grafted plants, 50 cts. each.

FERNs. See page 45.

HEMIGRAPHIS COLORATA. A purple-leaved plant of trailing habit. Fine for baskets or as a cover plant, but needs heat in winter. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

LANTANA, PURPLE TRAILING. Without question one of the very best subjects for the window-box with its fine foliage and good trailing habit and heads of bright mauve flowers. We recommend it particularly for use with *Asparagus sprengeri*. 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM ROSEUM. Low-growing plant, admirable for window-boxes or raised beds, standing either full sun or partial shade. Flowers pink, about an inch across; leaves are fleshy. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

PANDANUS utilis and *Veitchii*. See above.

PHYLLAUREA VARIEGATA. Crotons. Because of their bright colors, especially when grown in full sun, they have proved very popular for window-box use and may be used on southern and western exposures, standing the heat to perfection. See Shrubs, page 35.

PHYLLOCACTUS LATIFRONS. Queen Cactus. The largest of the genus, growing 8 to 10 feet high; the stems 4 to 5 inches broad, and flat. Flowers are a fine creamy white, with a reddish tube, produced at night. 50 cts. each.

RUSSELLIA. See Shrub Department, page 31.

ZEBRINA PENDULA. Wandering Jew. A succulent creeping plant with green and yellow foliage overspread with a silvery sheen, purple underneath. This is useful for baskets and window-boxes, and in the open in South Florida as a ground-cover in shade under trees. 10 cts. each; sufficient for small basket, 25 cts.

Group III. Bedding Plants and Annuals

A priced list of subjects will be sent on application.



The luxuriance of Ferns in borders and draped from windows

Ferns and Selaginellas

THE USE OF FERNs in securing landscape effects is limited to certain special conditions. As a rule we do not recommend them for house borders where they are out of sympathy with their surroundings—though when so used on the cool, shady sides of the building, they can be interplanted with Sago Palms, Dracænas, and plants of like character to good effect. However, they can be much more effectively used as ground-cover in low, damp woods, along little streamlets, and so on, where they appear to good advantage and in their proper setting. The drooping Nephrolepis, and Polypodium can be used to telling effect by planting in the boots of tall palms, where they will flourish. For decorative use, they are being used more and more for special purposes as greenhouse or home specimens in tubs, in fern-dishes on the table, and are especially desirable in window- and porch-boxes where they can be used with telling effect. In house culture, they should be given some sunlight because the diffused lighting inside is so weak that the fronds are likely to be thin and drawn. The soil used should be generally rather light with leaf-mold or very old, rotted manure. Too much manure or concentrated fertilizer is injurious, though some sorts will be benefited with considerable added as top dressing. Wooden tubs, if not too large for the specimens, are always much superior to earthen pots or other receptacles.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Nearly all are pot-grown, so may be shipped at any time of the year.

Varieties with the asterisk (*) are the more hardy sorts. Others should be kept from hard frosts, being tropical. Our list embraces a very choice collection and will be found quite complete.

ADIANTUM FARLEYENSE GLORIOSA. Glory Fern. This is a grand new Fern very much like the old type, but comes from spores, and is a very valuable acquisition. The fronds are heavy with broad pinnae, exceedingly graceful, and the plant attains large size under very ordinary culture and conditions. 50 cts. each.

A. HYBRIDUM. A very beautiful "Maidenhair" of exceptionally easy growth in pots or boxes. Small pinnae, and long fronds. 50 cts. each.

A. LUNULATUM. A "Walking Fern," rooting at the tips of plant; fine for baskets. 35 cts. each.

A. O'BRIENII. Very much resembling *A. hybridum*, with somewhat larger pinnae and more fronds. Well adapted to Florida. 50 cts. and \$1 each.

ASPIDIUM Tsus-sinense. See *Polystichum lobatum*.

BLECHNUM SERRULATUM. * This handsome plant works in well in large ferneries. Grows from 2 to 6 feet high. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; heavier, 35 cts. each.

CERATOPTERIS TARTAREA. Silver Fern. Tall and vigorous, with white powder on under surface of the fronds. Needs plenty of light and heat. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; heavier, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

CIBOTIUM BAROMETZ. This belongs to the Tree Ferns, but has no trunk. The broad, elegant fronds are lace-like with a delightful fragrance at times. Of quick and easy growth, this is a very popular house plant. Strong, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; heavier, 50 cts. each.

LASTREA SPECIES. A delightful, low-growing Fern, especially useful in the low Fern border. Nice plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

LOMARIA CILIATA. A baby Tree Fern, with rather coarse leaves. \$1 each.

LYGODIUM SCANDENS. Japanese Climbing Fern. * A rare thing—a real vine that happens to be a true Fern. Grows up vigorously to a height of 10 to 15 feet, and makes a mass of the most charming lace-like growth, admirable as a specimen plant, or when cut for decorations. Very useful to the florist. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



TROPICAL PLANTING BOOK

FERNS AND SELAGINELLAS. continued

NEPHROLEPIS. *Sword Fern.* The various species of this popular genus are the best known house Ferns, growing under adverse conditions well and giving satisfaction to all. They are without doubt the most popular Ferns for the living-room and business office, being very showy and of very easy growth. They are grown in pots on pedestals, or in hanging-baskets, thus showing off their wonderful plummy fronds to best advantage.

N. BOSTONIENSIS. *Boston Fern.* Widely grown and a general favorite. A grand plant for general decorative use, always fine and beautiful. 35 and 50 cts.

N. CORDATA COMPACTA. Stocky and dwarf, with beautiful dark green leaves; a splendid plant, which should be freely used. Fine plants, 25 and 35 cts.

N. CORDIFOLIA. Something like the preceding, but with longer fronds not usually so dark green, and growing up to 2 feet high. A fine species of easy growth for baskets. 25, 35, and 50 cts.

N. DAVALLOIDES FURCANS. *Stag-Horn Boston Fern.* A grand decorative plant, with the ends of the fronds and pinnae curiously divided and crested. A magnificent subject for a jardiniere, growing up to 4 feet high and 6 feet across. Nice stock, 35 and 50 cts. each.

N. DUFFII. A very distinct Fern, with exceedingly narrow fronds, having divided tips something like those of the pre-

ceding. Grows up to about 18 inches high. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; larger, 50 cts. each.

N. EXALTATA. *Sword Fern.* Tropics. Grows all round the earth. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

N., ROOSEVELT. Resembles the Boston Fern, but has more fronds, is bushier and handsomer, and the pinnae are beautifully undulated, giving the entire plant a lovely waving effect. 35 cts.

N. RUFESCENS TRIPINNATIFIDA. *Ostrich Feather Fern.* A splendid plant entirely distinct from others of the type, having fronds 3 to 4 feet long, the pinnae of which are beautifully curled, the whole effect strikingly resembling ostrich feathers. 35 and 50 cts. each.

N. SCOTTII. *Scott's Compact Boston Fern.* A good form of the Sword Fern with broader fronds and a greater number per plant than the common sort; semi-dwarf. A very fine Fern. Strong, beautiful plants, 35 and 50 cts. each.

N., THE VICTORY FERN. A beautiful, new, crested form of Teddy, Jr. 35 and 50 cts. each.

N. WASHINGTONIENSIS. The largest growing of the Nephrolepis, and distinctive and distinguished in its appearance. Gigantic fronds are erect in habit, with long, wavy-margined pinnae. Very striking. Strong plants, 50 and 75 cts. each.

N. VERONA. A "Baby-Breath" Fern, of extra vigorous nature. 35 and 50 cts. each.

OSMUNDA CINNAMOMEA. *Cinnamon Fern.* * A hardy native Fern of very large size—3 to 5 feet—with fronds bearing spores, coming up in the spring without any green foliage. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

O. REGALIS. *The Royal Osmunda.* * This has very fine foliage, and divisions growing up to 6 feet. 35c. each, \$3 for 10.

POLYPODIUM AUREUM. *Golden Polypody.* This has broad, coarse fronds, and grows in fibre of palmetto trees. Distinct. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

P. POLYPODIOIDES (incanum). *Resurrection Fern.* * Small plant with short fronds 6 inches long, growing freely on rough-barked trees in Florida; in moist weather they uncurl and grow. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

POLYSTICHUM CORIACEUM. *Leather-leaf Fern.* Very attractive, large fronds of deep green color which keep well when cut; now largely used by florists. Makes a handsome specimen up to 2 feet in height. 35 cts. each.

P. FALCATUM (Cyrtomium falcatum). *Holly Fern.* This has dark green, very broad pinnae and makes a very fine specimen up to 18 inches high. 35 cts. each.

P. LOBATUM. Excellent for window-boxes and table decorations. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

PTERIS ARGYRÆA. Rather coarse, silvery variegated; 18 inches in ultimate height. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

P. CRETICA ALBO-LINEATA. A small plant not over a foot high, with fronds variegated white. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

P. TREMULA. Rather a large grower, 18 to 24 inches in height, dark green and attractive. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

P. VICTORIÆ. Also a small, narrow-fronded species, variegated with white. 25 and 35 cts. each.

SELAGINELLA. *Club Moss.* Very delicate, fern-like plants, reminders of the prehistoric coal age. They need heat and moisture and very little sunlight. Fine for Wardian cases.

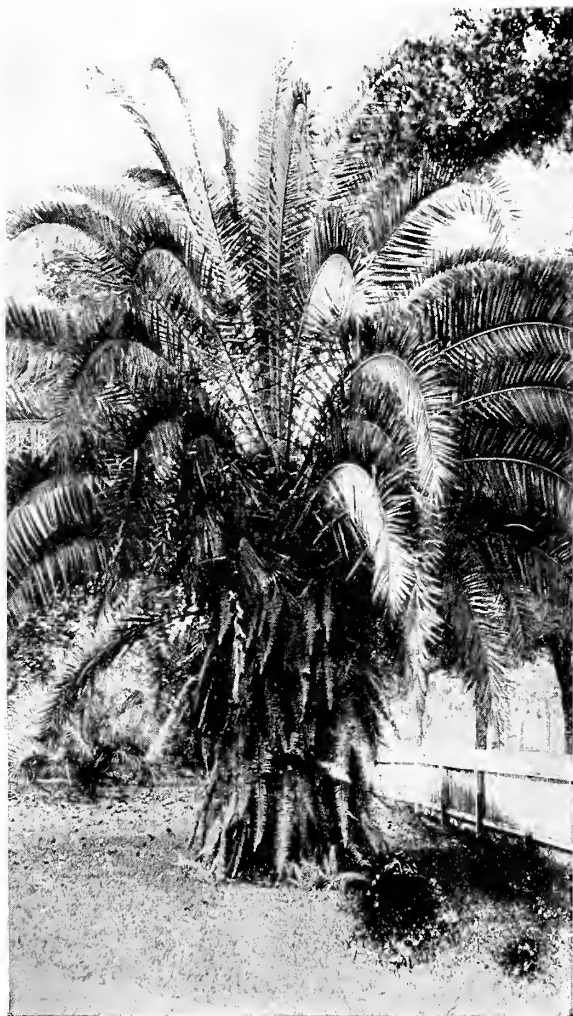
S. BRAUNII. Erect species with curving fronds a foot long. Very beautiful and interesting. 25 and 35 cts. each.

S. CUSPIDATA. A dwarf tufted plant. 25 cts. each.

S. HÆMATODES. One of the finest, from Guatemala, with large, spreading, fern-like branches. Grows 10 inches tall. 50 cts. each.

S. VOGELII. A fine, erect species, with leaves from 1 to 2 feet high, and showing bronze coloration at times. 35 cts. ea.

S. WILLDENOVII. A giant creeping species, with elegant fronds of a pleasing shade of peacock-blue and green, bronze, and the like. 35 cts. each.



Ferns make a wonderful drapery of fronds when planted in "boots" of Phoenix and other Palms



Tuberous, Bulbous, and Herbaceous Plants

NO DOUBT the reason for the limited use of this class of plants is that its best use in securing landscape effects is so little understood and appreciated. Where the preparation of the soil has been adequate and the situation determined with careful thought and precision, nothing can be more showy, effective, and, withal, satisfying, than the Hippastrums, Crinum, Moræa and the rest of the long line in their proper environment. These flowering subjects should not be planted as isolated specimens or long, thin lines detached from any supporting lines or masses, as we so frequently see them, but should rather be mixed in the borders with low-growing shrubbery. Here they can throw out their blossom spikes and be assured of a strong support of green foliage, and when the blossoms are faded and gone, there is still the border.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The best time to set this stock is in winter or early spring, although it would not be fatal to transplant at any time of the year, except in a very few instances.

EXPLANATION OF THE STARRING SYSTEM: * Hardy as far north as the Ohio River (or farther) in the open ground. ** Those of a semi-tropical nature, standing sharp frosts without serious damage. *** Those of a tropical nature, useful in frostless regions or for bedding out during summer at the North.

Group I. Flowering Bulbs for Winter or Spring Planting

So much effort has been wasted in the attempts of planters in Florida to have flowering bulbs, especially by those of short experience in this state, that we are adding to our already large organization a special branch dealing with bulbs, annuals and allied subjects. A few of these we list here and elsewhere in the catalogue. While there are many others, we have selected those which our long experience has shown us to be most easily raised and in the long run the most satisfactory.

DAHLIAS. These very satisfying flowering tubers should be planted only during the months of December to March for best results, in Florida. Our assortment is a choice collection of Florida-tested sorts in white, pink, yellow and red of the decorative class. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

GLADIOLUS. *Sword Lily.* The past few years have seen a tremendous increase in popularity of this splendid flower which does so well under Florida garden conditions. While they can be planted almost throughout the year, for best results plant from December 1 on to summer. We can furnish fine, strong bulbs in the following varieties:

AMERICA. Light pink; very popular.

CHICAGO. White, with lavender marking.

MRS. FRANCIS KING. Light scarlet.

The three above are \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

PANAMA. Beautiful salmon-pink.

SCHWABEN. Delicate yellow, center dark blotch.

The two Gladioli above are \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

NARCISSUS (*Polyanthus Type*). Deliciously sweet-scented and very free-flowering. For garden culture, plant from November 1 to February 1. Valuable for table culture in pots or pans where blooms can be had throughout the winter season.

CHINESE. *Joss Flower.* Silvery-white flowers with golden-yellow cup. Of exquisite beauty and entrancing perfume. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

PAPER-WHITE. The flowers are a pure white. The common type used for indoor culture. 15c. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

TUBEROSES. *Mexican Everblooming Single.* Delightfully scented white flowers, each bulb throwing 2 to 5 flower-spikes in succession. Spring planting preferable. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Group II. Flowering Lily-like Species

CALLA DEVONIENSIS. *Godfrey Calla.* ** A decided improvement over the old-fashioned Calla. A good grower with large flowers of purest white. More floriferous than the old variety and not such a tall grower. Prefers a rich, mucky soil. Dry tubers in fall or winter, 25c. each, \$2 for 10; potted plants in winter or spring, 50c. each, \$4.50 for 10.

C. ELLIOTTIANA. The finest yellow Calla, with large, rich, deep golden yellow flowers often 4 to 5 inches across. Dry tubers, fall and winter, 50 cts. each; potted plants, winter and spring, \$1 each.

CANNA. ** These splendid broad-leaved plants are used very widely in the North for securing tropical effects in bedding, and can be used to even better advantage here in the South. While they can be planted on almost any class of soil, they prefer a heavier one with a fairly constant water-supply. For this reason, they have proven especially useful in planting around the margins of lakes and along streams where they grow and flourish to perfection. With this they should have plenty of sunshine. After flowering, each matured stalk should be cut out to allow the young suckers to come into blossom.

PRICES: Austria, Italia, and Indiana, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100. All others named, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

AUSTRIA. 4 to 5 ft. Soft, chrome-yellow.



A touch of the Tropics

TROPICAL PLANTING BOOK

TUBEROUS, BULBOUS, AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS OF LILY-LIKE SPECIES, continued



Amaryllis

CANNAS, continued

CITY OF PORTLAND. 3½ ft. Deep, glowing pink; profuse bloomer.

DUCA DI OTRANTO. 4½ ft. Rich scarlet and gold. One of the best for Florida growing.

FIREBIRD. 4 to 5 ft. Glowing scarlet; leaves green.

GAIETY. 3 to 4 ft. Vermilion and gold; leaves green.

HUNGARIA. 3½ ft. A delightful shade of delicate rose-pink, like no other Canna.

INDIANA. 5 to 6 ft. Rich orange; leaves green.

ITALIA. 3 to 4 ft. Golden yellow, blotched orange; leaves green.

KING HUMBERT. 4 to 5 ft. Glowing orange-red, with bronze leaves.

MAROS. 4½ ft. An attractive creamy white; best of this shade.

MRS. A. F. CONARD. 3 to 5 ft. Soft rose-pink; leaves green.

NOKOMIS. 5 ft. Large, vivid crimson flowers with a rich, silky sheen on the petals; bronze foliage.

QUEEN HELEN. Similar to King Humbert, except it is a clear deep yellow.

THE PRESIDENT. 4 ft. The grandest red Canna in existence. Open flowers 6 inches across. Color is rich, glowing scarlet.

UNCLE SAM. 5 to 6 ft. Strong, fiery red; leaves green.

WINTZER'S COLOSSAL. 5 ft. Earliest and largest of the Cannas. Prolific bloomer, with vivid scarlet flowers.

WYOMING. 5 to 6 ft. Beautiful orange color; leaves bronze, or purple.

FLACCIDA. Orchid Canna. 2 to 3 ft. Native. Dwarf habit, with clear yellow flower 3 to 5 inches across. Light green leaves. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

CRINUM. ** These magnificent flowering bulbs are closely related to *Amaryllis* and *Pancratium*. Evergreen, of easy culture in Florida in the open ground; in the North in the greenhouse.

C. AMERICANUM. Native. A most beautiful plant producing umbels of large, white, lily-like flowers often six or eight to the spike. A native of the Florida swamps, but, like most of the *Crinums*, not particular as to soil or situation. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

C. CAMPANULATUM. A strong-growing plant with wavy-margined, strap-shaped leaves and throwing up scapes on which are borne from ten to twelve lovely bell-shaped flowers, white-striped, dark pink, 3 inches across, and petals strongly recurved. Strong bulbs, 50 cts. and \$1 each.

CRINUM, EMPRESS OF INDIA. Large plant, producing freely in summer, umbels of drooping flowers, deep rose-color, striped very pale flesh-pink. 50 cts. each.

C. FIMBRIATULUM. Nassau or Milk and Wine Lily. Guiana. A strong grower, not particular as to soil. Flowers in umbels, large and showy; striped white and carmine; 3 to 4 inches in diameter. 25 and 35 cts. each.

C. HYBRIDUM, J. C. Harvey. A fine, vigorous hybrid (*C. Moorei* × *C. Kirkii*) evergreen, partaking in habit almost equally of both parents; hardier than *C. Kirkii*; adapted as well to tropical conditions as to more temperate climes. Flowers rose-pink, nearly as large as *C. Moorei*; more drooping in habit; not unlike *Amaryllis Belladonna*, exceedingly fragrant; very floriferous and of good substance, a single bulb often producing three flower-stalks in one season. \$2 each.

C. KIRKII. East Africa. The flowers are large, white, with a reddish purple stripe on the outside of each petal which, showing through, gives the flower a pink tinge on the inside; some ten or fifteen of these flowers are produced at the top of a tall purple spike, and there are frequently two or more spikes of bloom from the bulb during the season. 35 and 50 cts. each.

C. KUNTHIANUM. Vigorous-growing and abundant bloomer from New Granada. This is a grand species, with splendid flowers, dull white, tinged with rose-red. 25 and 50 cts. each.

C. SCABRUM. Flowers dull white tinged with rosy red. Leaves light green, spreading, with wavy edges. 50 cts. each.

C. VIRGINICUM. A choice hybrid originated in England; flowers very large and widely opened, white and rosy pink. 25 and 50 cts. each.

GLORIOSAS. Climbing Lily. This gorgeous lily-like plant is suited only to growth on fences, lattices, or similar support, so we classify it properly with the vines, which see, page 42.

HEDYCHUM CORONARIUM. Ginger Lily; Butterfly Lily. *** This magnificent plant flourishes best on low, moist land, where it will form a dense clump 3 to 6 feet high. The roots are tuberous, and the plant may be safely grown over the entire South. The masses of fragrant, pure white flowers, looking much like large white butterflies, are borne in large clusters, terminal on every stalk, blooming all summer and fall. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

HEMEROCALLIS. Day Lily. * Old favorite plants for borders and beloved of our grandmothers; are splendid subjects for Florida and the South generally. We have four distinct sorts as follows, in fine, large sizes, at 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

H. FLAVA. Yellow Day Lily. *** Europe and Asia. This flower early and is a splendid plant for the South. Flowers are about 4 to 5 inches across, light yellow, on long stems.

H. THUNBERGII. Yellow Day Lily. * Europe and Asia. Flowers are about 3 inches across, lemon-yellow on tall stems; a heavier flower than *H. flava*.

H. FLORHAM. A new sort, with a wonderful orange-yellow flower.

H. FULVA. * Europe and Asia. The single form of the Tawny Day Lily. See the following:

H. FULVA FL.-PL. * Europe and Asia. The double-flowered form of the Twany Day Lily. Flowers bright orange-yellow, very freely borne in early summer. This is a valuable hardy border plant; will grow anywhere.

HIPPEASTRUM EQUESTRE. *Amaryllis* or *Barbados Lily*. ** Tropical America. These glorious, large, bright red, spring-flowering subjects are now commonly grown throughout the South, and masses of them should be in every garden. They are particularly useful for scattering in groups throughout the border plantings, naturalizing in the woods and along lakes and streams. They are of easy growth, spread freely, and, in Florida, fill the niche filled by the tulips of the North. **Strong bulbs,** 1 to 1½ in. diam., 10 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100; **blooming size bulbs,** 1½ to 2 in. diam., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100; **monster bulbs,** 2 in. or over in diam., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES



TUBEROUS, BULBOUS. AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS OF LILY-LIKE SPECIES, continued

HIPPEASTRUM HYBRIDA. Hybrid Amaryllis. ** Hybrids of the choicest sorts procurable, through work of two of our most eminent Florida horticulturists and hybridizers. Flowers are large to very large, mixed colors, mostly scarlet, but with wonderful markings and stripes of pink or white, and the like, and many of them delightfully scented. They bloom in spring and are exceedingly showy and attractive. Mixed as to color, medium bulbs, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; standard size bulbs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. diam., should bloom in spring, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; registered color bulbs, 2 in. diam., or larger, \$1 each.

HYMENOCALLIS CARIBÆA (*Pancratium caribæum*). **Spider Lily;** **Spanish Lily.** ** West Indies. A bulb of easiest culture, producing large clusters, a few plants giving a succession of bloom all summer. Color, pure white. Leaves evergreen and up to 2 feet high. Strong bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10; extra-heavy, 25 cts. each.

IRIS HEXAGONA. Blue Flag. * Native. Evergreen. A hardy southern variety of the greatest possible beauty. The loveliest flower of the whole South. Rich purple and blue with yellow markings, 3 to 4 inches across; resembles the costliest and rarest orchid flower. Blooms in spring. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

LILIUM HARRISII. Easter Lily. * Too well known to need description. Plant from August to November 15. Nice, strong bulbs, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; potted plants, 3 to 4 to the pot, \$2 each.

MORAEA IRIDIODES. Natal Lily. ** South Africa. A lovely iris-like plant, to which it is closely related, with numerous fan-shaped clusters of flat, tapering, ribbon-like leaves and spikes of flowers 3 inches across, white, marked yellow on claws of outer segments and style crests marked with blue. This succeeds here to perfection and is without a peer as a border plant in Florida. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.



Fancy-leaved Caladiums make a riot of tropical colorings in the border

Group III. Of Chief Value for Foliage Effect

These species do particularly well in a rather moist soil, particularly the Alocasias, Colocasias, Caladiums, Xanthosomas, and the like, and are especially happy and contented on the margins of streams and ponds where they make enormous masses of foliage, classic in design and invaluable for the striking effect they create in the garden picture.

ALOCASIA MACRORHIZA. *** Ceylon. This group includes the most classic-looking plants of the Caladium-like type, and we especially recommend them for securing tropical effects in patio and water-gardens as well as in the semi-formal gardens. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

A. INDICA (*A. plumbea*). **Arrowhead.** *** Borneo. This is a particularly fine subject for use in vases, with its stiff, arrow-like leaves of deep reddish purple and lead-green color. 35 and 50 cts. each.

See *Xanthosoma* and *Colocasia* for allied plants.

ALPINIA NUTANS. **Shell Flower.** ** A strong-growing, tuberous plant, the heavy, long leaves of which give out a strong, spicy odor when crushed. The mottled yellow-orange flowers suggest sea-shells, whence the name. Strong plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

AMOMUM CARDAMOMUM. Cardamon Plant. ** This plant is decorative for its foliage only, but of particular interest in the thick, leathery leaves which, when crushed in the hand, give out a strong, delightfully "gingery" odor. Does especially well when supplied with considerable moisture, but will grow nicely on any good soil. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

BRYOPHYLLUM PINNATUM. Live Forever. ** An odd and rapid-growing succulent. Flowers green and reddish bronze, in form of bladders. One of those strange plants that are propagated from leaves. Extremely curious. The leaves may be pinned on the wall and will throw out sprouts from every notch without watering. Naturalizes itself nicely on any favorable location, liking particularly one that is part sun and part shade, making an interesting colony with flower-spikes up to 4 feet tall, lasting well. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.



TROPICAL PLANTING BOOK

TUBEROUS, BULBOUS, AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS FOR FOLIAGE EFFECT, continued

CALADIUMS. FANCY. *** Splendid ornamental foliage dying down through the winter. Leaves arrow-shaped, marked with the brightest colors—red, green, yellow, purplish, and sometimes almost a transparent white. Prefers a moist and half-shaded place with rich soil. They are grand house plants and fine for window-boxes, etc. Our collection is one of the finest in this country.

Mixed Sorts. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

Best Named Sorts. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

COLOCASIA ANTIQUORUM ILLUSTRIS. ** India. Closely allied to alocasia and xanthosoma. This grows from 18 inches to 3 feet high. Leaves heavily blotched with velvety black. A splendid plant and fine for massing. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

C. ESCULENTA (*Caladium esculentum*). **Elephant's Ear.** ** The well-known showy green-leaved summer bedding plant. Enormous-sized leaves; plant growing up to 7 or 8 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

C. MONOHIZA NIGRA. Previously listed as Xanthosoma species. Leaves velvety green of moderate size, on purple stems. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; larger, 35 cts. each.

C. SPECIES. Dasheen. ** A splendid starchy food-plant, resembling potatoes and now grown generally in Florida for the markets. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

HELICONIA BIHAL. Wild Plantain or Balisier. *** Central America. A fine plant, growing to a height of 10 to 15 feet, resembling a musa (banana). Green foliage, purplish stems, yellow flower-spikes. 75 cts.

MARANTA ARUNDINACEA VARIEGATA. **Arrow Root.** Commonly catalogued as *Phrynium variegatum*. A plant with canna-like foliage growing to a height of 3 feet, beautifully variegated with white. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

PIAROPUS CRASSIPES. The famous **Water Hyacinth.** A beautiful floating plant with bright flowers in spikes, lilac, blue and yellow; 2 inches across. Will grow in clear water in the house admirably. A valuable forage plant for cattle; will grow in ponds and streams all along the Gulf Coast. Special prices for large quantities. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100.

RENEALMIA SPECIES. Porto Rico. Related to *Alpinia*. Flowers yellowish in scarlet bracts which remain on indefinitely. 25c. each, \$2 for 10.

SANSEVIERIA GUINEENSIS. **African Bow-String Hemp.** A quick-growing and valuable fiber-plant. Leaves are long and sword-shaped, mottled a greenish white. This and following species are undoubtedly the toughest plants known that may be used as decorative subjects. They live in water, or dry soil, for weeks, and in dark rooms for months without attention. Strong plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10; larger, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10. Decorative for jardinières, 75 cts. each.

S. LAURENTII. Resembles the following variety except that it has a broad, striking band of yellow down the edge of each leaf. Strong plants, 50 cts. and \$1 each. Specimens, made up for jardinières, \$1.50 each.

S. ZEYLANICA. **Ceylon Bow-String Hemp.** As a fiber-plant this has been prized from remote antiquity. A finer decorative plant even than *S. guineensis*. 25 cts. each; decorative, 75 cts. each.

THALIA DIVARICATA. A magnificent native, ornamental bog plant, which may be grown at the North as easily as a canna. The enormous leaves, with red midribs, resemble the banana, and are 2 to 4 feet long. Flowers purplish, borne on stems 6 to 10 feet tall. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

XANTHOSOMA BATAVIENSIS. ** Leaves rather long and arrow-shaped, dark green, with veins and ribs showing purple on under surfaces; stems also purple. This like all the following species is a wonderful bedding and border plant for rich soil. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

X. MARSHALLI. ** Very quick-growing, of medium size. Green leaves and dark stems; *an especially good bedder* for all parts of the states having warm summers. Strong tubers, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

X. SAGITTIFOLIUM. ** Leaves large, pale green. A strong grower of great possibilities in border planting on rich soil. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; larger, 35 cts. each.

X. TRILOBA. Plain green leaves which are three lobed and entirely different from anything we offer. Stems are green. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

X. VIOLACEUM. **Blue Spoonflower.** ** A grand species, of large size, with deep, bluish green foliage and very dark stems. A superb decorative subject; evergreen habit. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; extra-sized, 35 cts. each.



The classic Xanthosoma



Florida Fruits in luscious profusion

Fruit Trees and Plants

THE GENERAL CULTURE of fruit trees and plants is not essentially different from that of other subjects; a modicum of common sense with a little experience and knowledge gleaned through study is worth more than some of the advice your neighbors will give. Not but that their advice may be good so far as it goes in many cases—but ten to one they will either give different or varying opinions, or all agree on the wrong idea. That which you learn for yourself you learn well, and will probably fit your case better. Of course, there are special considerations with certain subjects like Avocados, Mangos, Citrus Trees, and the like, and yet after all, it is a little odd how many instances there are of beliefs of a few years ago that were thought as unchangeable as the universe upon which we now look back and wonder how we could have believed them at all.

While the growing of the more tropical varieties of fruits is not to be generally recommended except in the most protected sections and spots of the state as a commercial proposition, we would call your attention to the fact that there are a number of such subjects that even when frozen down will throw up strong shoots that bear again after a reasonable time. For that reason they should receive consideration in much of peninsular Florida, even above the mythical "frost-line." Among them we would include the Guavas, Surinam Cherry, Pincapples, and Papaws.

EXPLANATIONS OF SYMBOLS. **T.**, tropical sorts, adapted only to extreme South Florida planting out of doors, or to plant-sheds where they can receive adequate protection, or to the conservatories of the North. **ST.**, semi-tropical sorts adapted generally to peninsular Florida where, even if frozen back more or less, they come right out and flower and fruit with little setback. **H.**, hardy subjects for general planting over Florida and the Gulf Coast. All tropical stock does best when set in warmer weather. Of the hardier (**H**) subjects, those marked with "**W**" should be set only during the period of December to February, with December much to be preferred. Those marked **P** are pot-grown—others grown in open ground.

Group I. Tree Fruits

Citrus Fruits

Our nurseries for citrus stock are on high sandy soil, insuring good roots. This class of stock succeeds equally well on low or high lands when transplanted, but when set on low lands the planter should make large mounds so that in wet seasons the crown-roots may be well out of standing water. On low lands, if there is hard-pan, the holes should be blasted by dynamite, and free use of lime or marl made; the tap-roots should be cut rather short also—say 9 to 12 inches.

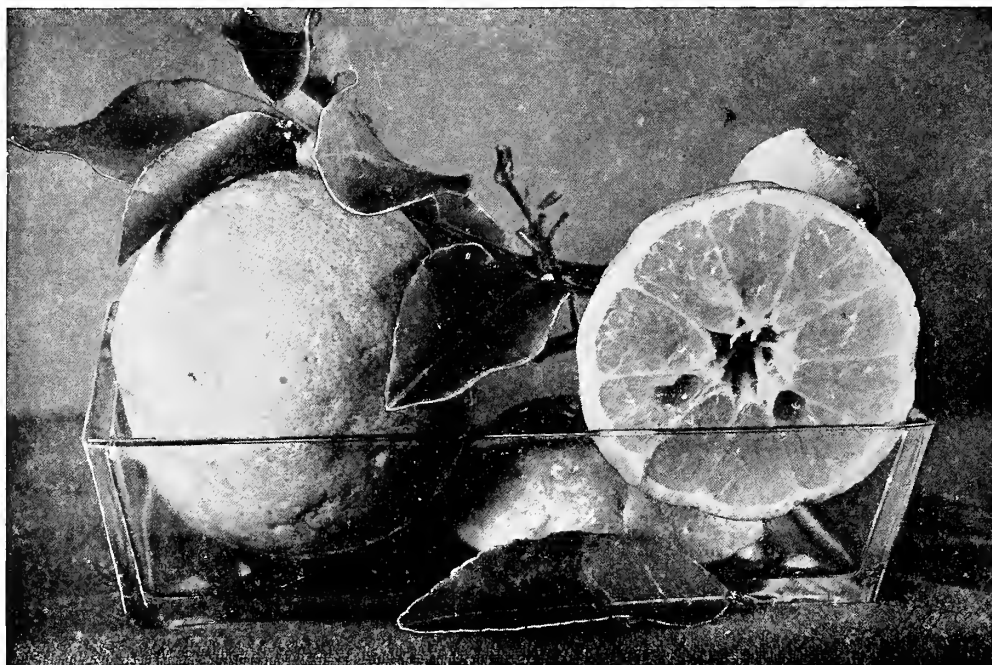
PRICES ON CITRUS TREES.—For all varieties except those specially noted in descriptive text.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 85	\$7 50	\$70 00
3 to 4 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. cal.	1 10	10 00	95 00
4 to 5 ft., $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. cal.	1 35	12 50	120 00
5 to 6 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1-in. cal.	1 75	16 50	160 00
Two-year, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. cal.	2 25	21 50	200 00

GRAPEFRUIT or POMELO. (*Citrus grandis*.) **ST.**

FOSTER. The newest and most valuable of all Grapefruit, identical with the celebrated Walters, from a tree of which it is a "sport," except in the color of flesh, which is described in the Government Pomological Notes as follows: "Next to the skin the flesh is a light purplish pink color, which shades to a clear translucent color at the core; there is very little pulp." Prof. Hume writes: "My opinion of the Foster Grapefruit is that it is a fine fruit. It is the best early Grapefruit that I know of. It was in good eating condition at Winter Haven earlier than any other variety we have tested, and I think we have them nearly all." On rough lemon and Tangelo stock, various sizes.

MARSH SEEDLESS. Medium to large size; almost or quite seedless; juice somewhat bitter. The fruit is late in ripening and holds exceptionally well without waste. Grown on rough lemon stock, all sizes, and a limited quantity on sour orange stock.



Mandarin Oranges

FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS, continued

KUMQUAT (*Citrus japonica*). **OBLONG** or **NAGAMI. ST.** A small fruit and dwarf tree; admirable for small plots of ground or for conservatories. Fruit eaten either raw or cooked. Very ornamental. Prices on a special stock, particularly adapted, the Cleopatra Mandarin, small buds only, at \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; on rough lemon stock, somewhat heavier trees, at same prices; on Trifoliata stock we have nice plants, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each; 2-yr. buds, \$1.50 each; 3-yr. buds, \$2 each.

ROUND, OR MARUMI KUMQUAT, same prices as above, on Trifoliata stock only.

LEMON (*Citrus limonia*). **DWARF CHINESE. ST.** Valuable as a pot plant in the North, being very ornamental. In winter "a small plant often has a dozen large Lemons hanging on its branches," rather roundish in outline. This has proved specially hardy in Florida and the fruit is available almost the entire year. Juice very acid and valuable. On sour orange stock, in the smaller grades; also plants from cuttings at 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

MANDARIN (*Citrus deliciosa*). **ST.** All in this group have usually flattened fruit, with fruit segments and skin loosely adherent, sometimes called "kid glove" Oranges. Prices as follows:

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 35	12 00	110 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 85	16 50	150 00
5 to 6 ft.	2 75	25 00	225 00

DANCY (Tangerine). Fruit of delicious sparkling quality; midseason in ripening; skin orange-red, very highly colored. On rough lemon and Cleopatra Mandarin stock.

KING. A very large Mandarin with peculiar rough skin, ripening from March to May. On rough lemon stock.

ORANGE (*Citrus sinensis*). **ST.** With the perfecting of the methods of handling fruit by the Florida Citrus Exchange, Orange-growing has taken on new life and prosperity, and bids fair to more than hold its own as a business for Florida.

PINEAPPLE. A strong, upright grower and prolific bearer. Medium to large size fruit, thin, tough, very bright colored skin, juicy and of fine, distinctive flavor. On rough lemon stock, in all grades.

RUBY. A blood Orange of merit, ripening fairly early and in season until February. The "blood" coloration only occurs very late in the season. A very prolific bearer. On sour orange and rough lemon stock in all grades.

SURPRISE NAVEL. The best of all navels so far tried in Florida. Season December to February. On rough lemon and sour orange stock in all grades.

VALENCIA LATE. Synonyms: Tardiff, Hart's Tardiff, Hart's Late, etc. Very late keeper, season being from March to July, or even later. A fine, heavy Orange of exceptional value. On rough lemon and sour orange stock in all grades.

Other Tree Fruits

ACHRAS SAPOTA. Sapodilla. **T.** Evergreen tree bearing russet fruits with thin, shell-like skin and containing juicy and most luscious pulp. As it stands even actual inundations of salt water, it is to be especially recommended for seashore planting in South Florida. See, also, Tree Department, page 15. Nice small stock, all pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. **HW.** We offer only a selected list of varieties grafted on plum stock, free from root-knot. They should be planted only on well-drained land; in fact, after once established, they will succeed well on high, dry ridges where many other fruits fail. Set deep so that graft union is several inches under the soil.

Prices on Peach Trees, on plum stock, 4 to 5 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10, \$60 per 100.

ANGEL. Of good size, with yellow skin, washed with red. Flesh white. Freestone. Ripens in June.

HALL'S YELLOW. A late-ripening freestone, maturing in late June or early July. The fruit is large; skin yellow, washed with red; flesh yellow and red at stone. Quality fine.

JEWELL. The earliest and best market Peach for South Florida planters. Is of medium size, high color, fine quality and freestone. Ripens in May.

MIAMI. Large, creamy yellow; ripens in May about same time as Jewell.

RED CEYLON. Very productive, freestone, ripening in May or later, of medium size and special value for cooking.

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES



FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS, continued

AVERRHOA CARAMBOLA. *Carambola*. T. Molucca Islands. Small evergreen tree, quite ornamental. Fruit live-angled, 3 to 5 inches long, quite acid, used in cooking. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

CARYOPHYLLUS JAMBOS. Rose Apple. T. Evergreen tree with good sized pinkish white, rose-scented and rose-flavored fruits, valuable for cooking and candying. P. Strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CASIMIROA EDULIS. White Sapota. T. Tropical America. A large, handsome spreading tree that bears well in South Florida, and is hardier than most tropical trees. Fruit is yellow, about size of small orange, round, with smooth skin. The three or four seeds are imbedded in the delicious sweet pulp, peach-like in flavor. The fruit keeps well and has market possibilities. Our seed is from the finer Mexican strains. Nice pot-grown seedlings at 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; larger, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CECROPIA PALMATA. Snakewood Tree. T. Tall-growing tree with handsome palmate foliage. Fruit curiously like fingers, soft and sweet, resembling fig, and with minute seeds. The flowers are dioecious, so several of the trees should be planted to insure a bearing specimen. P. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CUPANIA SAPIDA. Akee Tree. T. Evergreen tree of small or medium size. Leaves compound and coarse in texture. The interesting fruit must be cooked to free it from poison, and is delicious and wholesome; usually served with codfish, or other fish. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

DIOSPYROS KAKI. Japan Persimmon. HW. A valuable fruit for the entire South even to southern Florida and since the discoveries regarding pollination of the flowers, far more desirable to plant both for home use and market. The Gailey variety was found to be constantly staminate in flower, so bears abundantly and furnishes pollen for surrounding trees. It should be in every collection of mixed planting, although the other varieties we offer bear well singly.

Prices on standard grade, 4- to 5-ft. trees, 65 cts. each, \$6 for 10

FUYUGAKI. A new variety of Persimmon of particular interest and merit, never being astringent, and can be peeled and eaten while still hard like an apple. Of medium size, slightly flattened and deep red color; it keeps well and promises to be the best of the commercial varieties.

GAILEY. Small, oblate-conical, dull red in color; flesh dark about the seeds, meaty, firm and juicy. A new introduction recommended for planting with other Persimmons, but fruit only fair in quality.

TAMOPAN. This is a grand acquisition, introduced from China. Fruit very large, up to one pound in weight, flattened, with constriction about the middle; color orange; fruit astringent until fully ripe; quality very fine. This is a vigorous grower of large size and should be freely planted.

TANE-NASHI. Large roundish, conical, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in size; skin yellow, changing to bright red; flesh yellow, seedless, of best quality. Vigorous and prolific, bearing abundantly every season; this has proved the best of the older sorts for market.

TRIUMPH. Fruit rather small, tomato-shaped; skin deep red in color. Very productive, of good quality, ripening from September to December. This makes a good-sized tree and succeeds in South Florida.

ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA. Loquat; Medlar, or Japan Plum. HW. A most valuable winter and spring ripening fruit, yellow, size of plums, deliciously flavored, and fine for preserving. This should be grown extensively in Florida for both home markets and for shipping. As the flowers are sometimes frost-bitten, grow in protected places, or fire during the time of the cold spells. The tree is evergreen, with handsome large rough leaves, worthy of being grown simply as an ornamental both in pots and outdoors. Pot-grown common seedlings, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; open ground, 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 5 to 7 ft., \$1.50 each; 7 to 9 ft., \$2.50 each.

SEEDLINGS FROM CHOICEST SORTS of large fine fruit only, in following kinds are recommended. Price for

strong pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10. Varieties: Advance, Champagne, Early Red, Pineapple, and Tanaka.

Grafted plants, pot-grown of following kinds: Advance, Early Red, and Pineapple are \$1.50 each.

FICUS CARICA. Fig. HW. One of the most delicious of all fruits, which does well along the Gulf Coast.

In Florida, owing to presence of nematodes, care must be taken in heavy mulching (preferably of stones or brick-bats) as a preventive, or planting close up to buildings under which the roots will be shaded. Another excellent plan for growing Figs in South Florida is the following: Make ridges in mucky swamps or ponds so the surface is above high water. Set Fig trees on these ridges and fertilize with chemical fertilizers and poultry droppings. Mulch the surface.

We are able to offer this year only three time-tried varieties. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

BRUNSWICK. Fruit large, dark violet in color; flesh white and pink. Very strong grower and prolific fruiter.

CELESTE. Often called "Sugar Fig," as its fruit is so very rich and sweet. A small fruit, brownish yellow, borne in profusion.

LEMON. Large, lemon-colored fruit, ripening early.

HICORIA PECAN. Pecan. HW. Pecan nuts form a staple crop in the South and fine, large nuts bring high prices. The industry is a safe one in the proper latitude. The Lower South has an immense area of excellent soil, suitable for these trees. In South Florida select good medium high land with yellow or chocolate subsoil, and give moderate amounts of manure. Price of standard size, 4 to 5 ft. trees, \$1.50 each, \$14 for 10.

CURTIS. One of the very best for South Florida planting, both in respect to bearing and quality. Medium in size with bright, clean, thin shell and full, plump, yellow kernel of rich, nutty flavor.

FROTSCHER. This is doing very well in South Florida, and we recommend its more extended planting. A large oblong nut about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, with very thin shell. Kernel large, easily removed, of delicious flavor. Tree vigorous in growth and a heavy bearer.

STUART. One of the oldest named sorts. Nuts of large size and of splendid flavor. A heavy bearer.

LITCHI CHINENSIS. Litchee Fruit. ST. Native to China. A tree of medium growth with dense, very handsome foliage. While the fruit of the ordinary kinds is of small size and mediocre, our stock is from the finest strain of large-fruited improved sorts, layered from fruiting trees. The fruit hangs in clusters, having a thin, roughened, tough skin-like ring, of a brilliant red color when ripe, and the translucent white flesh is firm and jelly-like in consistency and of exquisite refreshing flavor. This promises to be one of the most prominent fruit crops of the state, both because of its popularity with those to whom the fruit is familiar and also because the tree is hardier than the mango—about like the lemon. Set on moist, acid soil. \$3 each; seedlings, \$2 each.



Figs succeed well in Florida if properly set



TROPICAL PLANTING BOOK

FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS, continued



Assorted Citrus Fruits

MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA. Queensland Nut. T. Australia. Moderate-sized tree, about 40 feet high, with dense, prickly dark green foliage somewhat resembling chestnut. The hard-shelled round nuts have solid "meats" that are very rich and oily and of most delicious flavor. It has borne at several points in the state. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; larger, \$1 each.

MANGIFERA INDICA. Mango. T. One of the most important tropical fruits for South Florida. We have been importing the delicious East Indian varieties for years, and we were the first to inarch these in Florida, beginning in 1887. All sorts named are East Indian varieties of exceptional value, almost or entirely devoid of fiber. These should be planted everywhere in South Florida (and of course in the Tropics generally); in Florida in protected spots or else protected as per suggestions on page 5.

Nothing compares with the improved Mango for table use, and even one tree is worth a lot of trouble to grow, as grafted stock bears early and abundantly.

Mango fruit is delicious sliced like peaches for dessert; the fruit may be cut around on the "edge" and twisted apart easily in some of the best sorts as Haden, Cambodiana, Langra Benarsi, Paheri, and the like, and the pulp scooped with a spoon from the center, leaving the skins, as one does in eating grapefruit. Mangos are also used in a number of ways cooked—preserved, canned, marmalade, chutncy, pickled, and the like.

Our plants are all inarched (or grafted) on to pot-grown 2-year-old seedlings, and may be set safely at any time of the year, being strong and vigorous trees, well rooted. Pot-grown stock is the only safe stock to handle, as the Mango when

transplanted from the open ground is very likely to die except in very large specimens.

Prices on all sorts, for strong, inarched plants, pot-grown, \$2 each, \$18 for 10, \$160 per 100

CAMBODIANA. Very rapid grower, bearing medium to large fruit; early ripening; color yellow; shape long; rather more acid than most sorts if gathered before coloring, but when ripened on the tree quite sweet. Very fine sort, without any turpentine taste. One of the best, both as to quality and bearing habit.

HADEN. A fine variety originated by the late Captain Haden, at Cocoanut Grove, Fla., from seed of Mulgoba. Has high color, clear yellow and with a brilliant red cheek; quality similar to the parent, and much more prolific. Very popular in Dade County and considered by many superior to Mulgoba in all respects.

ITAMARACA. One of the most unusual Mangos we have yet fruited. Of flat, tomato-like shape, weight averaging from 6 to 10 ounces. The quality is excellent, being spicy and distinctive, and the tree has the added virtue of being a prolific bearer.

LANGRA BENARSI. One of our introductions from India, which bore in 1910 for the first time. This has proved very prolific and is a strong grower. The fruit is the largest we have ever seen, weighing up to 3 pounds, 12 ounces each! Very little fiber, flavor rich and juicy; color of skin yellow or greenish yellow.

MULGOBA. One of the earliest sorts imported and of very high quality, but a shy bearer.

PAHERI. Imported by Department of Agriculture, and fruited in 1910 for the first time in Florida. One of the finest sorts grown in India. General form is roundish, about $3\frac{5}{8}$ by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Skin thick, yellow and green when ripe, touched with garnet-red on the sunny side—very attractive. Flesh yellow, tender and juicy; sweet and aromatic. Of very highest quality.

SINGAPUR. Our own importation, which fruited for the first time in 1911, and proved to be all that was claimed for it by our Indian correspondent. The skin is green and golden yellow, finely mottled, thick and strong, with a grayish blue bloom, clean and free from spotting. The flavor is distinct, rich and sweet, with characteristic true Mango flavor. The fruits are remarkably uniform in shape, meaty, thick and solid—perfect, weighing from 14 to 20 ounces each.

SEEDLING MANGOS. P. From No. 11. This is a general favorite in this section and our fruit sells readily at a fair price no matter how low the common mixed fruits sell. No. 11 is a descendant from a very choice fiberless kind, name unknown. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

SEEDLING MANGOS. P. From named Indian Varieties. We highly recommend the planting of these seedlings. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

SEEDLINGS MIXED. P. 1-yr., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

MORUS ALBA. Mulberry. HW. A very useful tree for shade as well as for the fruit which is borne in profusion; of value for hogs as well as for human consumption.

Prices, 4 to 5 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10

MERRITT. Very early; berries large, black, and of excellent flavor.

STUBBS. One of the very best, following the preceding in ripening. Fruit of largest size, largely used in cooking and for bottling the juice.

PERSEA AMERICANA. Avocado; Aguacate; Alligator Pear. (Latter name is misnomer.)

The Avocado succeeds on a wide range of soils, from quite high lands to relatively low ones if sufficiently well drained to eliminate danger of standing water around the crown-roots.

However, it is desirable that the soil should contain a large amount of organic matter, and where this is not naturally plentiful it can be remedied with liberal applications of muck, well-rotted manure, or similar materials.

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES



FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS, continued

PRICES ON AVOCADOS

(All budded and grafted stock is box-grown)

BARKER, FAMILY, and TRAPP, \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.
FUERTE, GOTTFRIED, NORTHROP, SAN SEBASTIAN, and PUEBLA, \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

EAGLEROCK, LULA, NIMLIOH and QUEEN, \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

MIXED FLORIDA SEEDLINGS, box-grown, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

MEXICAN SEEDLINGS. P. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

GUATEMALAN SEEDLINGS. P. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Tropical South American ("West Indian") Type

This is the most tender of the three groups of Avocados, showing pronounced injury at 28 degrees Fahr. They may, however, be grown safely in a considerable area of the state where natural protection is best, as on the East Coast below Ft. Pierce, the West Coast at protected places south of the Caloosahatchee River, and at other specially protected places throughout extreme South Florida. The special characteristics of this class, aside from susceptibility to frost, are a thick leathery skin that separates readily from the flesh; the flesh is not as high in fat content as the Guatemalan; and the seeds are large and often loose in the cavities. The following are the best of this group:

BARKER. A splendid new variety, originating at Bradentown, closely resembling Pollock as to general appearance, size and quality, but a heavy and constant bearer, and probably more hardy. Season, October into December. Weight of fruit from 1 to 3 pounds; green-skinned.

FAMILY. This is the earliest to ripen of this group we are listing—from early July to last of September. The flesh is greenish cream colored, of mild, pleasant flavor, but not very rich. In form it is slender pear-shaped; in color, maroon-red; seed, large and tight in cavity. Tree productive.

TRAPP. This is the variety most commonly planted in Florida, probably comprising 90 per cent of the groves of budded trees. The fruit is medium in size, 1 to 1½ pounds in weight, smooth, green skin, seed somewhat loose in cavity. Flesh greenish yellow, free from fiber, and of rich, pleasant flavor. The fruits commence ripening in October and hang on to the first of the year and sometimes considerably longer.

The Hardier Avocados

GUATEMALAN TYPE

This is intermediate between the South American and hardest Mexican types, and from the commercial viewpoint bids fair to succeed the tropical varieties in point of favor with the planter, both because of the larger area in which it can be planted, the character of the skin which makes it an unusually good shipper, and the lateness of the ripening season. This latter point is not yet fully established in respect to all varieties, but the seasons we indicate are probably fairly close approximations.

In hardness this group is probably about like the lemon, possibly much more hardy. However, because of the fact that this type, contrary to the others, blooms in late spring and carries its fruit over the following winter, ripening the next spring or summer, special attention should be accorded the consideration of protection, naturally by location, or artificially. The skin is characteristic, very thick, even to the point of being woody and brittle, and usually more or less rough. The flesh is considered better on the average than the South American type, being somewhat richer and more oily, though not as much so as the Mexican. The seed is not large in proportion to the size of the fruit and is seldom loose in the cavity. It is an excellent shipper, and for this and other reasons may supplant the more tender varieties on the markets. Following are the varieties we are handling which from present knowledge we consider best adapted to Florida planting:

EAGLEROCK. A green Avocado nearly round in shape and weighing about 1½ to 2 pounds. Season March and April. Quality of the best.

FUERTE. This variety originated in Mexico, and is now considered a hybrid of the Guatemalan and Mexican types, is of unusual hardness for the former type and at present a general favorite for orchard planting in California, the fruit ripening here from late November to March. The fruits are oval in shape, weigh about a pound each, with a green skin, rough in surface, and thick in texture. The flesh is yellow, smooth and buttery, rich in flavor (analyses showing 25 per cent fat) with a small tight seed.

LULA. A late ripening sort—December to March—in form pear-shaped and color green. It weighs 1 to 1½ pounds, packing 28 to 46 to the crate. A Guatemalan-Mexican hybrid, it has about the same degree of cold-resistance as Fuerte, possibly more.

NIMLIOH. Introduced from Guatemala by the Department of Agriculture, fruited out in Florida and found very desirable. Season of ripening, February and March; green skinned; weight 1½ to 2½ pounds; shape oblong or oval.

QUEEN. Purple fruit weighing about 1½ pounds, pear-shaped, flesh rich and nutty-flavored, and seed small and tight in cavity. The variety is one of the most promising for Florida growing. Spring ripening; prolific.

MEXICAN TYPE

Because of its extreme hardness this type should receive special consideration from every home-owner in the central and northern portions of the state. From the commercial aspect they are usually considered of little value, chiefly because of their small size, but as the varieties we list of this type are so very resistant to cold, vigorous and remarkably productive, and of such rich flavor and fine quality, they are absolutely indispensable. Practically hardy in maturity over the greater portion of the state, every home place, in town or country, outside of the range of the more tropical sorts, should have at least one to three trees of this delicious salad fruit, and in conjunction with them should be planted a Calamondin orange. This type bears earlier than the others, in seedlings as well as budded trees, and specimens have been known in some instances to have produced crops of 4,000 fruits to the tree. The skin of the fruit is thin, and the foliage has an anise-like odor when crushed that differentiates this group from any other.

GOTTFRIED. Originated at the Plant Introduction Garden in Miami. Original tree is of large size and has never been injured by cold. Fruit pyriform, weighing from ¾ to 1¼ lbs. each, ripening from August to October. Skin of fruit very dark brownish purple; seeds small; fruit of exceedingly good quality and rich.

NORTHROP. Pear-shaped; the surface smooth, glossy, and of purplish black color. The cream-colored flesh is of fine, smooth texture and rich flavor, analyzing 25 per cent fat. Seed is medium in size and tight in cavity. The tree is very hardy and vigorous, ripening its fruit in August and September in Florida, with a second lighter crop in spring. This alone would mark it as one of the most valuable sorts for the Florida planter.

PUEBLA. Erect and rapid growing, this variety is a young and prolific bearer. Somewhat pear-shaped but not necked, the fruits weigh about 10 to 12 ounces each, with a smooth, tough, thick skin, smooth, rich flesh, and with small seed tight in cavity. Season, September to November.

SAN SEBASTIAN. This variety, unlike the preceding ones of this group, originated in Mexico. The fruit is oval and larger in size than some of the others, weighing up to a pound. The skin, too, is rather thicker and black in color. Seed medium in size and tight in cavity; the yellow flesh is of fine, rich flavor. The tree is a strong, rapid grower and unusually hardy. Season in Florida, June and July or later.

TAMARINDUS INDICA. T. Tamarind. Tropical Asia and Africa. A large, handsome tree with fine feathery foliage, making an excellent shade tree. The fruit is a brownish pod 3 to 4 inches long, containing acid pulp. P. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

TROPICAL PLANTING BOOK

Group II. Fruiting Shrubs, Vines, and Other Plants



Tropical Guava makes wonderful jelly and preserves

ANANAS SATIVUS. Pineapple. T. Those desiring large quantities of either slips or suckers should write us, stating number required, and get a net estimate. As this splendid tropical fruit can be grown so easily—a few plants can be set around under orange and grapefruit trees—they should be more generally considered by the home owner. Fruit of most excellent quality can be produced this way over most of South Florida, with relatively little care or attention beyond most simple needs.

RED SPANISH. The ordinary commercial sort so largely grown. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

SMOOTH CAYENNE. The only sort without spines on the leaves. A very valuable sort, now extensively grown in the Tropics, both for shipping fresh and canning. This is a fine variety for the home garden, as it bears almost any time throughout the year. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

CARICA PAPAYA. Papaw or Melon Fruit. T. Tropical America. Fast-growing, herbaceous and branchless tree, 15 to 20 feet, of ornamental foliage and bearing numbers of delicious, melon-like fruits, which are highly esteemed for dessert and as an aid to digestion because of the papain they contain. Plants are pot-grown from choice seed. As the flowers are dioecious, several plants—we recommend at least five—should be planted to the group. P. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100; larger, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

PAPAW SEED. In packets of 50 seeds, 25 cts. each.

CARISSA GRANDIFLORA. Amatungula T. Natal. Handsome ornamental evergreen shrub, of glossy green foliage with elegant white flowers and conspicuous scarlet fruits about 1½ inches long, which can be eaten raw or can be cooked like cranberries, which fruit it resembles in taste. Plant is thorny, and is admirably adapted to hedge purposes wherever hardy. Grows exceptionally well near the seacoast, standing both wind and spray. P. Layered plants from fruiting bushes, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

EUGENIA UNIFLORA. Surinam Cherry. T. Large shrub bearing rather small bright, waxy red fruits of agreeable sub-acid flavor, eaten raw or as jelly. Under high culture bears two heavy crops yearly. Nice for growing in pots and tubs at the North as foliage and fruit are attractive at all times. Pot-grown seedlings from best fruit, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; larger, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

BLACK-FRUITED SURINAM CHERRY. Similar to preceding except in color. P. Seedlings, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; larger, 50 cts. each.

PASSIFLORA EDULIS. Granadilla; Passion Fruit. T. Brazil. A strong-growing vine with ornamental foliage and handsome white and purplish flowers followed by a purple fruit 1¼ to 2 inches thick; this has a hard rind; cavity filled with a delicious juicy pulp in

which are numerous small seeds, which are eaten. Makes a splendid porch vine. The juice is used in cold drinks, sherbets, and ices, also in cookery, and salad. While the top is liable to frost injury, the roots will stand anywhere in South Florida and quickly renew the top. P. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

YELLOW-FRUITED PASSION FRUIT. T. Similar to above but with larger fruit equally fine. We do not know the species. P. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

PSIDIUM. Guava. A grand fruit in all its varying forms, even the tropical sorts being of special value to Florida because of their surety to sprout up after being cut down by frost, and bearing after one frostless winter.

The fruit is always borne in enormous quantity and varies in size, color, acidity, juiciness, and seediness, our aim being to propagate from the very finest types we can secure, and to offer only the best. We grow many thousands of plants yearly from seed only, and offer the following kinds, all of which are valuable for cooking, canning, preserving, making jelly, and the like, or may be used in the fresh state with sugar and cream, being only second to finest peaches. This is an especially interesting prospect for commercial fruit growers, and one that will be extremely profitable once this fruit is more widely known. All stock is pot-grown, and may be transplanted any time.

Hardier Cattley Type

P. CATTLEYANUM. Red Cattley Guava. ST. A vigorous evergreen shrub standing sharp frosts, having handsome broad evergreen leaves. Fruit small, averaging about an inch in diameter; borne in enormous masses, ripening in August. Color a pretty red. Fruit is juicy, and subacid, good in many ways. A fine plant, also of especial value for making hedges in South Florida, as it is unusually free from insect pests, such as white flies and scale. Pot-grown, strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; heavier, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; extra heavy, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

P. LUCIDUM. Chinese or Yellow Cattley Guava. ST. Resembles Cattley Guava rather closely in growth, though not so compact and bushy, bearing an abundance of yellow fruit somewhat larger than Cattley and sweeter. Prices same as for preceding.

Common Tropical Guavas

Psidium guajava

Fruits are variable in size and shape, sweet, subacid and sour, and largely in demand for making jelly, marmalade, cheese, and all manner of preserves. We grow this largely, and all from seeds of the most distinct and valuable fruits. Select



The Cattley Guava is delicious raw as well as cooked in a multitude of ways

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES



FRUITING SHRUBS, VINES, AND OTHER PLANTS, continued

sorts follow, of which we consider a large majority of the trees will bear true to description, but this can not be guaranteed in seedling stock:

CALCUTTA APPLE GUAVA. Foliage differs from the following (common) type and is highly fragrant. The fruit is small, yellow, and very acid and may be either used alone or with sweet Guavas for jelly-making. Pot-grown, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

SOUR. For general culinary purposes—jelly, preserves, etc. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100; larger, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; extra large, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

TABLE or DESSERT GUAVAS. These are mostly sweet to subacid sorts suitable for eating out of hand and for table use. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100; larger, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; extra-large size, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

PUNICA GRANATUM. Pomegranate. **HW.** A large-sized fruit with thin, tough rind. The flesh is a beautiful wine-color, crisp, sweet, and of exquisite flavor. Very attractive as a shrub, with flowers of reddish orange effect. Strong plants. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

RHODOMYRTUS TOMENTOSA. Downy Myrtle. **H.** The berry of this shrub is so valuable for culinary purposes, making a pie suggestive of huckleberry but with thicker, richer juice and of a flavor all its own, and makes a rich fine jelly when blended half-and-half with Guava. P. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; larger, in boxes, \$1 each.

RUBUS CUNEIFOLIUS. Blackberry. **H.** Native. A good strain of fine-sized fruit ripening in May and June. This is really a good fruit, that has been much neglected in Florida and with attention and irrigation can be improved and the season lengthened. Cut out the old canes which have fruited at end of the season. Set 2 to 4 feet apart in rows 6 or 8 feet apart. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

R. HYBRIDUS. Northey Berry. Resembles the Dewberry in growth. Fruit purplish in color, good sized and of exquisite flavor. Set 5 to 8 feet apart and train on a wire 3 or 4 feet high. Ripens in late April and May. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

R. TRIVIALIS. Manatee Dewberry. **H.** A delicious black fruit of great value, ripening in late April and May. Set 2 feet apart in rows 5 or 6 feet apart and either train on a wire trellis about 2 feet high, or provide heavy mulching on which the vines may run. Spray with tobacco extract for thrips when in flower; about the only enemy of the various species of Rubus. Ask the Director of the Experiment Station, Gainesville, Florida, for latest bulletins on fruits. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

VACCINIUM VIRGATUM. Orchard Blueberry. **H.** This is the fruit that, while attaining prominence in the horticulture of the state only recently, is unquestionably one of the most valuable brought forward in many years. While in reality a shrub, it attains a height of 10 to 12 feet, and is planted in rows 15 to 20 feet apart, and 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows and cultivated like any orchard fruit. The berries average $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, blue-black in color, and in quality equal to the best New England blueberries from which they are scarcely distinguishable. The season lasts from late May to August. We cannot recommend this for high, dry lands to which the plant is not suited—it prefers a moderately moist soil—good corn land, and one at least slightly acid. In view of the scarcity of good berry plants in Florida, too much attention cannot be given to this matter—we urge careful and thorough investigation by all horticulturists, especially those interested in the growing of fruits for local markets. Good strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA. Muscadine Grape. **HW.** A very vigorous type of Grape, needing large, well-built arbors, to support its great loads of fruit. This is the Grape for Florida and our Gulf Coast country generally. Set vines 15 to 20 feet apart and train up early on arbors 8 feet high. Make arbors of best material so that they will be permanent structures for many years. Prune out the dense part of these vines every January or February, so that



Muscadine Grape. Valuable for its juice

light and air can get to all growth; old crowded vines are no good except along the edges of arbor in the newer growth. These vines all need pollen from the male muscadine or from male vines of *Vitis munsoniana*; the former very abundant in the Carolinas, the latter in South Florida. Especially valuable for securing proper pollination are bees, and for those contemplating the extensive growing of Grapes it would be well to provide for this accordingly. Write to the Director of Experiment Station, Gainesville, Florida for a bulletin covering latest information on training this type of Grape. We do not handle any northern or western Grapes now being extensively experimented with in Florida.

Following is a select list of choice sorts which are doing splendidly in Florida.

Price of all sorts for strong 2-year vines, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

FLOWERS. Of medium size, black, ripen very late, after all others are gone. Sweet; tough-skinned. An excellent sort for prolonging the Grape season.

JAMES. Berry very large, black, or purplish black, very sweet. Ripens here in August and frequently has a second crop in October or November.

MISH. A new sort of medium size, in color purple. The earliest to ripen here. Has a delicate but rich flavor of the very highest quality. Where an early Grape is desired, this will be found most satisfactory.

SCUPPERNONG. Greenish amber in color, of a delicious and distinctive flavor, this famous Grape is high in the estimation of all horticulturists, both as fruit and wine-maker. The berry is very large, ripening in August and early September. This fine variety should receive first consideration in every planting of Grapes.

TROPICAL PLANTING BOOK



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